

DATELINE: DALLAS



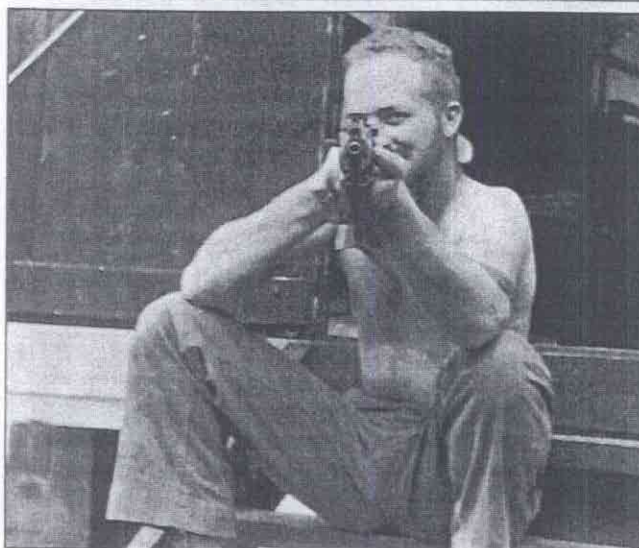
JFK ASSASSINATION
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VOLUME 1: NUMBERS 2 & 3

"THE TRUTH SHALL PREVAIL"

SUMMER/FALL 1992



"DID THIS MAN KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY?"

Roscoe White
Larry Howard

The JFK-AIC held a news conference on August 6, 1990 releasing information on Roscoe White (above), an ex-Dallas Police Officer, at the request of Ricky White, who believed his father was the trigger-man behind the picket fence and also responsible for carrying out the dark orders to eliminate witnesses and informants.

At that time, we presented that this was not the JFK-AIC story, but the Roscoe White Story. The facts were outlined as we understood them at the time and we reiterated that the Roscoe White account needed to be investigated further. Pursuant to finding the truth behind the picket fence and Roscoe White, the JFK-AIC has recorded testimony of eleven individuals volunteering information about Roscoe White. Here are a few highlights:

1. Two witnesses identified Roscoe White in Dealey Plaza near the picket fence.
2. An eyewitness was in J.D. Tippit's house a week before the assassination and saw Roscoe White and another man in a discussion with Tippit.
3. Ex-CIA Operative met Roscoe White in Dallas in the summer of 1963 concerning the purchase of guns.
4. A woman's father was friends with Roscoe White and Jack Ruby and possibly involved with eliminating witnesses. Her father was killed by Dallas Police while trying to escape when in custody for conspiracy to commit murder.
5. A friend of Lee Oswald's in New Orleans was told about Roscoe White in the late summer of 1963 by Lee Harvey Oswald.
6. A night club owner was introduced to Roscoe White by Jack Ruby in the owner's club.
7. The *Witnesses Book* is currently being examined by experienced researchers and investigators. It is our intention to continue to update our readers on the progress of the Roscoe White Story in future newsletter editions.

JAMA ARTICLE: A TRAVESTY!

By Harrison E. Livingstone

(Mr. Livingstone authored the two best-sellers
High Treason and *High Treason 2*)

In May and June of 1992, the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy reached more of a pitch than at any other time in the preceding six months since the release of the Oliver Stone movie on the subject. After very many television shows, none of which dealt with the real, hard evidence in the case, two books came out that rocketed to the top of the Best-Seller lists from the moment of publication, and these two books, almost buried in the mountain of phoney theories and rhetoric, was that of Dr. Charles Crenshaw and my own book, *High Treason 2*. These two books severely threatened the cover-up, and prompt action on the part of the establishment trying to keep a lid on things was undertaken.

Crenshaw's book, *Conspiracy of Silence*,¹ was the first extensive account released publicly by one of the Dallas doctors who treated Kennedy as he died, and it was almost thirty years after the murder! Crenshaw insisted that the back of the President's head was missing, and that there was a bullet entry hole in the President's throat. Continued on page 29.

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DATELINE: DALLAS

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*Larry Howard...*The JFK-AIC has decided to combine
the Summer and Fall issue of **DATELINE:
DALLAS** because of the massive amount of
information arriving at the center and our
responsibility to share it with you.It has been nine months now since
the release of the movie *JFK* and due to
the response of the general public outcry
and Oliver Stone's persistence in having
the files released, it looks like it is really
going to happen. The sad part is that the
President of the United States will hand
pick a panel to decide which files will
still be classified. It's ironic that the ex-
head of the CIA is still in control of the
destiny in this case.This is at least a step in the right
direction. Thanks Oliver Stone! If it was
not for you and your provoking movie,
the process to open the JFK files would
not have happened for the next forty years
-- maybe never.I would like to personally thank John
Nagel, Bob Kintzle, Coke Buchanan, our
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for their dedication to the JFK-AIC. With
out their help, the center could not exist.A SPECIAL THANKS TO
WALLY UHLEIN
PATRON MEMBER**ROBERT CUTLER**As the clock strikes twelve-
you are always there*Heaven knows*Let the record show-
the friends of JFK-AIC,
in unity of purpose,
can continue
to move forward
toward the truths
of tomorrowwith thanks
to you R.B.
forever and alwaysWELCOME
New Members

Ron Ashby	Texas
Harry Yardum	New York
Anthony Orme	Oklahoma
Christoph Krähenbühl	Switzerland
Dara John Krähenbühl	Switzerland
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W. Eugene Notz	South Carolina

NOTE:**DATELINE: DALLAS** has pre-empted
several articles planned for this is-
sue, as identified in our first issue, to
publish more works by our readers
and to focus attention on the incred-
ible misdirection perpetrated by the
JAMA article.

OPENING THE FILES: FREE AT LAST?

By John Judge and Bill Kelly

The 102nd Congress will be historically recognized for finally passing the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (Senate Bill #3006).

The second session of the House of Representatives and the Senate both passed different versions of the Assassination Materials Review Act of 1992. Instead of holding a conference committee to iron out the differences in the two bills, the House of Representatives, in its closing days, on September 30th, simply approved the Senate's version by a voice vote, without opposition.

By doing so, the House relinquished its main point, which would have set up a review of the records independent of the Executive Branch. The House bill had called for a judicial panel to appoint the review board. Instead, with the passage of this version, the president will appoint and the Senate approve the five members of the Assassination Material Review Board (AMRB).

Congress has adjourned, and is not scheduled to reconvene until after the election. So there is concern that President Bush will either ignore the measure completely or refuse to sign it, with Congress unable to override the veto.

Don Goldberg, counsel to the House Government Operations Committee, and point man for the legislation, has said that the Justice Department has already assured the Committee that the President will sign the bill. It is yet to be seen however, whether Bush will appoint the review board before the election, or if he'll defer that decision. If he loses the election, the Senate may not want a lame duck president to appoint the review board.

According to the bill, the president will choose the review board members from among those suggested by a number of historical and legal associations, with at least one member of the board being an historian and another an attorney. No appointees may be a government official or have had any association with any previous investigation into the assassination.

Even before the appointment of the board, "as soon as practicable," all federal agencies must begin reviewing their files to identify any relevant documents for transmission to the National Archives, where a special President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection will be established. Within



90 days after the bill is signed by the president the first documents will be available to the public.

Documents that the various agencies believe should be withheld from the public because they reveal intelligence sources and methods, are a national security concern or an invasion of privacy, will be reviewed by the board, once it is appointed and in operation. The disclosure of these documents of these documents will be considered "delayed."

Senator John Glenn, (R. Ohio), who had a hand in the writing of the legislation, tightened the measure, giving the review board more authority and power and providing for the immediate and systematic release of the records. Glenn said that some records will be released before the review board is appointed. The review board will have the power to subpoena documents and require the testimony of witnesses. They will also require agencies to establish what documents have been destroyed, and explain why.

The autopsy photos and X-rays will not be released however, and access to them remains under the control of the Kennedy family.

Nor are the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) files related to the assassination of Martin Luther King effected by this legislation. House rule #36, which routinely seals House committee files for periods from 30 to 50 years, has not been amended, so any future committee records will suffer the same fate. The COA continues to collect hundreds of thousands of signatures on our national petition to amend HR #36.

So this bill must be the beginning of the citizen lobby effort to release sealed files, and not the end. This is just one victory, and the next Congress must be pressured to continue the process.

LETTER TO THE CENTER:

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

Yesterday, I got your parcel with all the ordered material and must thank you, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Howard for having done so many things for us.

For me personally, I have realized a "dream for me", to become a member of such an important institution. Don't forget, I was only 15 years old, as my idol, John F. Kennedy was killed. I will never forget that day, it was in the early evening as I heard it.

In the video, "The Day, - A Dream Died", are things that make me afraid, how is it possible, that since that day nobody tried with success, power and hold out to make the government "to open the files"!

In Switzerland, an old democracy, everybody can collect 100,000 signatures to make the government doing a vocation of all citizens in Switzerland, for voting about a particular thing. I'm sure, I could get 100,000 signatures, even if that is not very easy! I know as well, that it is wrong, to compare countries.

As I have opened two companies in springtime, I haven't the possibilities to come to the symposium in October, I hope, - one day I'll have the opportunity to come! Opening companies is very expensive, but every start is hard and dear. In one of my last letters or faxes, I've asked, if it would be possible to open a "John F. Kennedy Center" in Zurich, and what way I had to go and what steps from the U.S. side or the Kennedy family I had to go first. I think it is very important for people in Europe to learn more about your 35th President. The history, the politic, the culture, and what value, John F. Kennedy's Presidency had and would have had, - if he would have had the possibilities to do it!

It could be a foundation, a non-profit, but break even making institution, where every year one student or non-student would get a price for the same kind of thinking of politics and leadership, like John F. Kennedy had. Articles like books, films, videos and other things should be present to buy from the visitors. The institution could have the name "The Non-US Memory Institution for John F. Kennedy", or something like that. Please let me know about it. Again, many thanks for every thing!

With Kind Regards,
Christoph Krähenbühl
Zurich, Switzerland

JFK CENTRE OPENS IN CANADA

By Lana Henderson Sloan

An important and controversial slice of American history made its way across the boarder into Canada this summer when the JFK Exhibit and Research Centre opened in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Dedicated to the memory of President John F. Kennedy and focused on the events surrounding his assassination, the centre held its grand opening July 11-12 at Maple Leaf Village, located in the heart of Niagara Falls' tourists mecca. Patterned after the JFK Assassination Center in Dallas, the new center is attracting hundreds of Canadian, American and other international visitors who want to learn more about the tragic events of November 22, 1963.

"The question of who killed John Kennedy is an international issue," says Tom Downey, a center co-director, in explaining the decision to locate a center in Canada. "People all over the world are interested in how it happened, why it happened and the cover-up. It is an issue that transcends the boundaries of American politics."

In an emotional taped greeting, Marina Oswald Porter, wife of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, told the grand opening audience, "It's important for people to keep asking questions and looking for answers. The Warren Commission supplied 26 volumes, but people were still asking questions. We believed Lee was the sole assassin. Little by little, we learned differently. Lots of facts emerged that said Lee was not guilty. I believe that if Lee was guilty, he would be alive today. I hope another center will inform more people about actual events that took place in Dallas."

Tim and Chris Houser, also co-directors of the center, stress that the new exhibition was established primarily as an educational one. "The exhibit's main function is to enlighten and teach," says Tim Houser. "We want to educate people."

The idea for the Canadian center came out of a twenty year old friendship between Downey and Chris Houser, a Niagara Falls native who has studied the assassination for many years. "Chris would give me books about the assassination and tell me about it," recalls Downey. "I listened politely, but my initial attitude was, 'Kennedy's dead. What can we do about it?'"

When Downey retired from the sporting goods business and relocated from Massachusetts to Dallas, Chris couldn't wait to visit him there. "Chris was here five days, and we spent three and a half of them at Dealey Plaza," says Downey. "After that trip we contacted Larry Howard, Director of the Dallas JFK Assassination Information Center, who joined Chris, Tim and me in the partnership for the Canadian center."

Co-director Larry Howard sees the Dallas and Canadian centers functioning as "sister organizations that share research information." To intensify those ties, plans call for a computer network to be set up to transfer information from one center to the other. "We're still trying to tell the truth about the assassina-



Jean Hill, "*The Lady in Red*" takes a moment to autograph her new book

tion," says Howard. "With the centers in Canada and Dallas, we're covering North America."

Included in the center's exhibits are a replica of the rifle the Warren Commission says Oswald used to murder Kennedy, a pistol similar to the one used by Ruby to shoot Oswald and the actual rifle used in the Oliver Stone film, JFK. A research room adjoining the exhibit area will be used to document and display new and existing research surrounding the assassination. Plans are also under way to make connections with the large number of Japanese language tapes and signs at the center.

Most crucial to the new exhibit is the replica of Dealey Plaza from the JFK film. "The main tie to Texas is the model of Dealey Plaza used in JFK," says Howard. "It puts you in perspective just as if you were in Dallas. When I attended the Grand Opening, I got a feeling of déjà vu. It was hard for me to realize that I wasn't in Dallas. It seemed I should be able to walk out the door and be at Dealey Plaza. That is certainly the effect we wanted to achieve, and we did it!"

During the weekend grabbed opening, Jean Hill of Dallas, the closest eyewitness to Kennedy's assassination outside the motorcade, was the featured guest. Ms. Hill autographed copies of her biography, *JFK: The Last Dissenting Witness*, and joined in the ribbon-cutting ceremonies with Niagara Falls Mayor, Wayne Thompson.

"Both the Canadian and Dallas centers are wonderful educational tools," says Ms. Hill, a Dallas school teacher who brings her third graders to Dealey Plaza every year. "They will allow people to view the evidence surrounding the assassination and decide for themselves if there was a conspiracy or not in John Kennedy's death."

As a 15 year old high school student in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Chris Houser was assigned to do a research paper on some aspect of the life of President John F. Kennedy. In doing the research, Houser read Mark Lane's book, *RUSH TO JUDGEMENT*, sifted through countless magazine and newspaper articles and viewed a "bootleg" copy of the famous Zapruder film. He came away with one conclusion: Lee Harvey Oswald could not have acted alone. That research project and the conclusion that he reached as a

youngster resulted in a life-long quest for the truth in the JFK murder case.

Today, Houser owns and operates three street hockey rinks in Leominster, Massachusetts. As an avocation, he continues to study the assassination. But recently, that avocation has taken on a professional life of its own. Houser is now one of four co-directors of the JFK Exhibit and Research Centre in Niagara Falls.

"I grew up in Canada, but I could see the United States out my bedroom window," recalls Houser, who now resides in Massachusetts. "The United States was a part of my life. In Canada, the stories about President Kennedy's death were a lot more controversial. It was seen as more of a mystery. I admired President Kennedy, and asked questions about his death. I continue to ask questions. Not only was a president killed that day, but a father, a son, a brother. They took a lot of people's happiness away, and no one should be able to do that."

When the JFK Exhibit and Research Centre opened this summer, it was really the culmination of Houser's dream.

"When I went to Dallas, I was astounded at how small Dealey Plaza was," says Houser. "Anyone viewing the assassination in a space that small could not have made a mistake. The witnesses had to be telling the truth. From Dealey Plaza, Tom and I went to the sixth floor exhibit and the JFK Assassination Information Center. That was when we really began talking about repeating the Information Centre idea in Canada."

"The Kennedy assassination is the No. 1 murder mystery of the past 100 years," says Houser. "I wanted to give people another place to investigate it. I wanted the center to be of service to people and a place Niagara Falls could be proud of."

While Houser's knowledge of the assassination caused his brother Tim and Downey to seriously consider joining him as partners in the Canadian center idea, it was really Oliver Stone's JFK that cemented the whole project.

"We attended the movie premier in Dallas, and the movie helped them put all the points about the assassination together," says Houser. "Visually, we could see the story--and the centre--as a whole."

Now Houser's dream is a reality. The 4,000 square foot JFK Exhibit and Research Centre sits in the heart of Niagara Falls, attracting visitors from all over the world.

THE CASE FOR ASSASSINATION BOOKS

By Andrew Winiarczyk

The shots that rang out in Dealey Plaza set off an arsenal of typewriters and printing presses. Seemingly overnight, books appeared. First entries were *Four Days and The Torch is Passed*. They were full of pictures but void of controversy. These books were ordered by people everywhere and an industry was born.

I count many authors and researchers among my customers; a smaller number I regard as friends. It would be presumptuous of me to state what the best books were since I've never written one, so let's focus on those that have been the most influential.

We have to begin with the Warren Report, the one volume digest of conventional wisdom. Since GPO titles can't be copyrighted, multiple companies printed it. For the critic, it is the report's big brother, *Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy* (1964) that really matters. This sets forth the field of battle and provides useful leads.

Immediately, issue was taken with its findings (or lack thereof). If Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest* (1966) was a volley, then Mark Lane's *Rush To Judgement* (1966) was a frontal assault. This is the volume that people, just plain folks remember.

The next year brought us two classics. *Accessories After The Fact* by Sylvia Meagher was a primer on the case. If some books sounded like a manifesto and others read like a legal document, then *Six Seconds In Dallas* by Josiah Thompson was a training manual for intellectual warfare. Though other volumes are scarcer, none is more frequently requested.

The subject of mystique reminds us of *Farewell America*. Published in Liechtenstein (home of many an honest enterprise) in 1968, distributed in Canada, and purportedly written by James Hepburn. Hepburn was a front for the French Intelligence. Right wing oil men (ever met a left winger?) did in JFK. The U.S. Customs Service was seizing copies of this book, however, they must have been over paid because helpful Canadians manage to get it past the 'Dobermans'.

On the other side was *JFK Assassination File* (1969) composed by Dallas Police Chief Jessy Curry. It is no little irony that it is the conspiracy minded who examines it. (Of course those who believe in magic bullets

don't read books; they read newspapers and magazines that tell them what they ought to know).

If one person fed the myth of Dealey Plaza as the "killing fields" it was Penn Jones. In five volumes *Forgive My Grief* (1966-1976) catalogs the unexplained deaths that befell those with knowledge of the day.

At some point it must have seemed that the struggle was truly dead and gone; it was with John Kennedy in the grave. Then came a Watergate. Suddenly, there was a door ajar. If that was a lie and Vietnam was an ambush at credibility gap, then maybe the smart guys were wrong about the death of a President. Probing into the heart of Clandestine America led to *Hearings Before the Select Committee on Assassinations*. When the report came out in 1979, it re-ignited old flames. Talk of organized crime and a probable conspiracy settled nothing.

Mafia books were inevitable. The pathfinder was Seth Kantor in *Who Was Jack Ruby?* (1978) Kantor was both a mainstream journalist and an acquaintance of Ruby. David Scheim's *Contract on America* (1983) was self published. When it was reprinted as a hardcover in 1988 it became a best-seller. John Davis would write *Mafia Kingfish* (1989), a remarkably comprehensive portrait of Carlos Marcello.

Other argued that Kennedy was caught in a web of mobsters, rouge spooks, and Cuban exiles. Well known English journalist, Anthony Summers, in 1980 rode *Conspiracy* to both commercial and critical success. A personal favorite has been *And We Are All Mortal* by George Michael Evica (1978). His work covers the unholy trinity and physical evidence. University Press publication meant it modestly sold itself around the league. With more active distribution by our shop and personal appearances by Evica it was transformed into a must.

Another hit on the circuit was *Cover-Up* by Gary Shaw and Larry Harris (1967). One can speculate as to how many copies would

have been sold if it received wider distribution. The same could be said for the White-wash series by Harold Weisberg.

There are two volumes about which people are quite partisan. *Coup d'état in America* (1975) by Michael Canfield and Alan Webberman where they alleged that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis were two of the three tramps arrested in Dealey Plaza. Rumors of suppression made it a cult item. More controversial was *Best Evidence* (1980). Davis Lifton argued that the conflicts between the medical personnel in Dallas and Bethesda could only be explained by alteration of the President's body. Throw in coffin switches and you have the making of a tale out of Duvalier's Haiti.

The 25th anniversary brought retrospectives and a surge. Instead of a last post the memorials offered a call to action. Two big books took on the saddest story and hit paydirt. *High Treason* by Robert Groden and Harrison E. Livingstone (1989) attacked the authenticity of autopsy photos. Jim Marrs' *Crossfire* (1989) provided a superb synthesis of all previous theories and made the phrase motive, means and opportunity into something of a mantra.

The final event in the chronology is naturally, the film *JFK: The Story That Won't Go Away*. It brought to light the work of Col. Fletcher Prouty, renewed interest in the character of Jim Garrison, and gave a boost to Crossfire. This last year has virtually given us an assassination book of the month club. Which will leave a lasting impact will be known soon enough. Let it suffice to say that William Butler Yeats could just as easily have had Oliver Stone and JFK in mind when he wrote "all changed, changed utterly. A terrible beauty is born."

(Andrew Winiarczyk, with his wife Linda, have run the Last Hurrah Bookshop in Williamport, PA for the past 10 years. The shop specializes in books on political assassinations, modern America politics, and espionage.)

June 13, 1963 New York Times:

RUSSIANS STIRRED BY KENNEDY TALK ABOUT COLD WAR

MOSCOW, June 12 -- Izvestia published tonight the text of President Kennedy's speech on Monday in which he appealed for re-examination of attitudes toward the cold war.

The decision to make the speech available to the Soviet people through the government newspapers was interpreted here as an indication that the speech had made a favorable impression in the Kremlin.

Critical in some sections, the speech was being read eagerly by Moscovites, who receive Izvestia in the evenings.

A Soviet intellectual commented: "The speech and its publication in Izvestia show that there can be mutual understanding."

A young woman worker was overheard to ask a friend: "Have you read the Kennedy speech? It was about peace."

SLAMA JAMA

The following is a reprint of a letter written to the Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) by Gary L. Aguilar, MD., San Francisco.

June 2, 1992

JAMA
American Medical Association
515 North State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

To the Editor:

Rather than quell doubts about President Kennedy's autopsy findings, I fear that Drs. Humes and Boswell's remarks in *JAMA* will only serve to heighten the level of disbelief in their observations. Neither Humes or Boswell addressed their critics on contradictory evidence which subsequent investigations have consistently revealed, namely, that neither the available photographs nor the X-rays support Humes and Boswell's claims regarding the entrance location of the fatal skull wound.

At least 3 qualified groups have reviewed the X-ray and photographic evidence and are in unanimous in claiming that Humes and Boswell's claims that the Warren Commission Report erred in placing the fatal skull entrance wound at the base of the skull just above the hairline "...2.5 cm to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance..." according to Humes both in the *JAMA* interview, and, before that, in a Warren Commission testimony.¹ The Clark Panel in 1968¹, John Lattimer, MD. in 1972², and the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1979³ all determined that the fatal entrance wound was 10cm higher in the cowlick area at the top of the available X-rays and the autopsy photographs.

Humes and Boswell also never reported seeing a round "...large metallic fragment which on the antero-posterior film lies 25mm to the right of the midline..."¹ measuring 6.5mm in diameter in the rear of the skull in the autopsy X-rays which Humes and Boswell claim to have reviewed during the autopsy.⁴ While Humes took pains to describe all the visible bullet fragments in his Warren Commission testimony, this very large fragment was never described and, presumably, was never seen. This large fragment in the rear of the skull, however, was plainly seen and de-

scribed by all subsequent groups reviewing the X-rays. Thus, the "incontrovertible" photographic and X-ray evidence appears to directly contradict sworn statements by Humes and Boswell before the Warren Commission which were repeated in their *JAMA* interview.

Humes contradictory statements, regrettably, have occurred before. When questioned by Dr. Petty before the House Select Committee on Assassinations he was asked where the head wound was. He replied, "It's below the external protuberance."

"It's below it?" Dr. Perry asked incredulously.

"Right," answered Dr. Humes.

"Not above it?" pressed Dr. Petty.

"No. It's to the right and inferior to external occipital protuberance. And when the scalp was reflected from there, there was virtually an identical wound in the occipital bone." was Dr. Humes' unequivocal reply.⁵

Inexplicably, Humes later changed his mind stating that before the House Committee, "Yes, I think that I do have a different opinion," and at that point Humes endorsed the photographic and radiographic placement of the wounds at least 10cm higher at the cowlick area in the parietal bone!⁶ The question of the unmentioned bullet fragment seen by subsequent reviewers in the X-rays was not brought to Dr. Humes attention before the House Select Committee, but the question certainly be answered.

Neither Boswell or Finck, the other pathologist at the autopsy, would change their mind about the location of the fatal entrance wound. They continued to claim that the entrance wound was low, 10cm below where the House Select Committee panel, and Humes, then claimed it was.⁷ From the interview Humes seems to be changing his mind again to agree with Boswell and Finck that the entrance wound is low and, presumably, that the X-rays and photographs are wrong.

These evidence discrepancies are far from inconsequential clinically, forensically, or evidentially. A 10cm "error" just does not occur in a careful, forensic autopsy and a 6.5mm bullet fragment is simply not "missed" on a radiograph, particularly when a radiologist, John Ebersole, was present at the autopsy to review the films. If Humes and Boswell's eyewitness observations are right, that the fatal entrance wound was low in the skull and that no rear bullet fragments were visible radiologically, then the repeated claims of evidence tampering of Mr. Jerrol Custer and Mr. Floyd Riebel^{8,9}, X-ray and photographic technicians who were present at the autopsy, are

greatly strengthened. Are Humes and Boswell "open" to address these issues? Why has Finck not also come forward to defend the Warren Commission findings, and why was he unavailable for the *JAMA* interview, or even for a brief message of endorsement?

With the distrust many Warren Commission critics have of JFK's military autopsy, *JAMA* might have aided its cause by having chosen a public representative other than the well respected George Lundberg, MD., if only because of his well known military ties. Dr. Humes or Dr. Boswell might have been more helpful if either had joined Dr. Lundberg for the news conference announcing *JAMA*'s publication of the "plain truth" about JFK's autopsy.

I do hope that Humes and Boswell will remain true to their stated determination to see that truth is served by making themselves available to at least settle the nettlesome issues of whether their memories and their X-ray interpretations are right. For if they are, questions then arise concerning the validity of the currently available photographs and X-rays. If Humes and Boswell now become "unavailable" conspiracy theorists will, understandably, be unconvinced.

Truly yours,

Gary L. Aguilar, MD.

Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Stanford University Medical Center; Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, University of California, San Francisco; Vice Chairman, Dept. of Surgery, St. Francis Memorial Hospital, San Francisco; Delegate alternate, California Medical Association 1992; Member, Board of Directors, San Francisco Medical Society, 1992 Member, American Medical Association

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1) *Clark, Ramsey*: 1966 Panel of Photographs, X-ray Films, Documents and Other Evidence Pertaining to the Fatal Wounding of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas (Note: as this report is not widely available I have attached a complete copy for examination by the editor.)

2) *Lattimer, JFK*. Observations based on a review of the autopsy photographs, X-rays, and related materials of the late President John F. Kennedy. Medical Times. 1972; 100:33-64.

3) *House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA)*. Vol. 7:114-115, and 254-255.

4) See p.11 of *Clark Panel Report*.

OSWALD'S REVOLVER

HISTORY: By 1942, over 1,000,000

OFFICIAL NAME:

SMITH & WESSON

HAND EJECTOR

MILITARY & POLICE

MODEL (1905) FOURTH CHANGE

SERIAL #V510210

of the Military & Police Smith & Wessons Models had been manufactured. Due to the war needs of the U.S. and its allies, the production of this model began in April of 1942 and the first models were built having a gray sand blasted finish. Serial numbers were preceded by the letter "V" and a new numbering system began. In December of 1944, an improved hammer block was instituted and the serial numbers were preceded by the letters "V.S." During its production run and subsequent modifications, ending in August of 1959, the Military & Police Smith & Wesson became the largest selling quality revolver ever produced with a production run of over 2,500,000 firearms being manufactured.

Oswald's revolver was manufactured between 1942 and 1944. Some 88,000 revolvers that were initially shipped to En-

gland found their way back to the states in the late 1950s, early '60s with serial # V510210 ultimately ending up at *EMPIRE WHOLESALE SPORTING GOODS, LTD.*, 360 Craig Street West, Montreal, Quebec. The Oswald gun was then shipped to *MERCHANTS, INC.*, a mail-order and management company which worked directly for both *George Rose Company* and *Seaport Traders, Inc.*

Merchants, Inc. ordered approximately 500 Smith & Wessons from Empire Wholesale, Inc. on October 13, 1962, Invoice #1181. The guns then were shipped from Empire Wholesale, Inc. to St. Albans, Vermont on October 19, 1962. Merchants, Inc. (1225 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles) received the guns on January 3, 1963. Serial #V510210 arrived with the standard 5 inch barrel. Modifications were performed on the weapon by L.M. Johnson, 13440 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys, California, which included cutting the barrel to a length of 2 1/4 inches. Even though the testimony of Hienz W. Michaelis does not reflect that re-chambering was performed by Mr. Johnson, the work would have been necessary for the pistol to accept .38 caliber special ammo. This work would have had to be done by a gunsmith.

WHOSE BULLETS ARE THOSE?

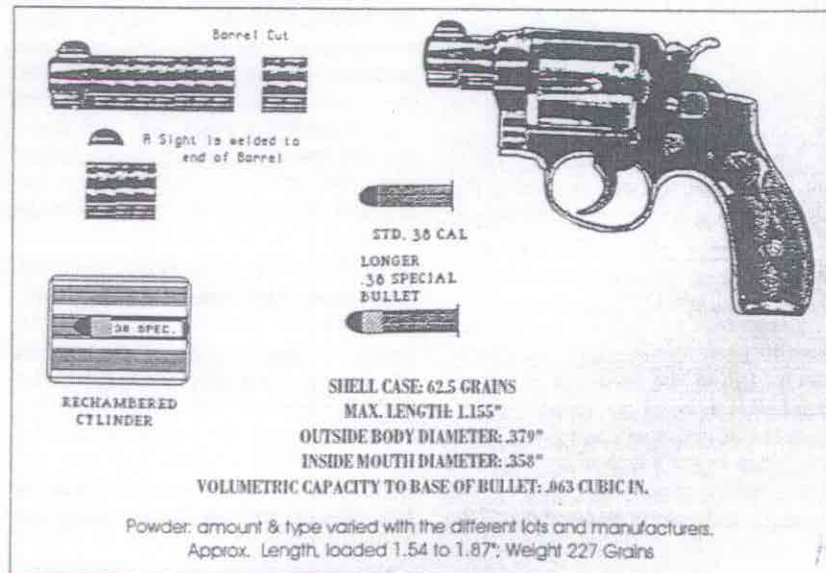
Larry Howard

In the fall of 1987, Martin Brazil and I went to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. to examine the rifle and shell casings from the Oswald revolver. While working on the revolver story, I observed from looking at very clear photographs of the shell casings supposedly found at the Tippit killing—that something was wrong. The casings in the pictures were very slender and looked in mint condition. This should not be the case! When the revolver was re-chambered for the .38 special, the chamber of the cylinder has to be lengthened to receive the .38 special ammunition. The original ammunition for the revolver was .38 Smith & Wesson which is still shorter and wider in diameter than the .38 special. (See diagram).

Having shot a duplicate of the Oswald revolver many times before, the same thing happens. The shell casings are expanded against the walls of the chambers making them extremely hard to eject. The cases come out looking pregnant and often so bloated — they are split!

I asked to see the Oswald revolver cases at the National Archives but they refused to show them to me. They said I could only see the cases fired from a test revolver by the FBI. The test cases were pregnant looking and the brass was split. Just like the ones I had fired. Looking at the pictures of the FBI fired cases in the Warren Commission Volumes, I noticed someone turned the cases so that the split in the brass would not show.

My conclusion after evaluating the evidence is that the shell casings in the National Archives were not fired from the Oswald revolver.



THE COVER-UP CONTINUES

by Michael Canfield

(Michael Canfield is co-author of *Coup d'état in America*).

On a recent trip to Dallas to promote the revised edition of my book, *Coup d'état in America*, and to do further research, I discovered a disturbing truth. After 29 years, there are people who are still hell bent on covering up the facts of the Kennedy assassination. There is still evidence of an organized, well financed and deceptive operation of disinformation that continues to try and keep the people of Dallas, and the people of America in the dark concerning the conspiracy to kill JFK.

Case in Point:

Recently after 29 years of being lost, the Dallas Police surprisingly produced the arrest records of the now famous three tramps that were arrested behind the grassy knoll and marched through Dealey Plaza by officers Bass and Wise, to disappear while under the care of the venerable Capt. Will Fritz. Researchers, myself included, had made numerous trips to Dallas making a nuisance of ourselves over at the Records Dept. making numerous inquiries of the Dallas Police for the mug shots, finger prints and complete arrest records - to no avail. The answer was always the same: "There are no records."

Then, out of the clear blue, by chance as it were, two supposed documentary film makers, (no one has ever heard of them or seen any of their work before) the LaFontaines found a file labeled, ARREST RECORDS, in the newly released police files in the Dallas Archives.

Having been the first researchers to nationally publish the tramp photos, and there by having a vested interest in any information concerning the tramps, I immediately drove to Dallas to begin to follow up the story.

My initial contact with the LaFontaines aroused my suspicions as they refused to tell me where the tramps, depicted in these newly discovered arrest records, were now living. This behavior is

completely contrary to the spirit in which the journalistic and research community has been cooperating on this case to date.

I could see their protection of the material if they were about to break the story or were going to publication, etc. but, they had already sold their story to the *Current Affairs Show* (and from what I can deduce, for big bucks) and as I explained my connection to the tramp photos, it only seemed to let me check out their story, if not for a professional courtesy. But, no, I had to spend countless hours and mucho duckets tracking down all the leads until I found one of the supposed tramps in Klamath Falls, Oregon.

I found Harold Doyle at 6 in the morning in the restaurant on Main Street Klamath Falls, having a cup of coffee. When I sat down next to him and was able to take a real close look at him in the well lit establishment, I knew something was wrong.

The nose.

It was not the right nose. The tramp he was trying to impersonate, who was using the name "Roberto Guzman" when seen in Ruby's club before the assassination, (I have a exclusive eye witness, who wishes to remain anonymous at this point, who identified him) has a pointed, weasel like nose. Doyle has a bulbous, sloped Richard Nixon nose. Completely different. Different build. Guzman is slight; Doyle is somewhat stocky.

And if my suspicions weren't sufficiently aroused by his looks, his reaction to my first questions really made me wonder.

I ordered a cup of coffee, opened with some small talk and then asked if I didn't recognize him as being the famous Mr. Doyle from the *Current Affair* program.

He said, "Yes, I am."

I proceeded to introduce myself as a journalist come all the way from Los Angeles to talk to him about his experience as a Dallas hobo. I no longer got the words out of my mouth as to why I was there, when he got a look of resolve, said, "I ain't talking about that no more." And jumped up and quickly stomped out of the restaurant.

Not only did he disappear out of the coffee shop, he disappeared of the face of the earth!! He turned his keys in at the rooming house where he lived and no one has seen or heard from him since. Not his friends. Not his family. Poof-gone! He flat vanished.

He disappeared as fast as E. Howard Hunt did when I asked him at the Watergate cover-up trial, where he was on November 22, 1963. Hunt gave me a shriek and sprinted down those marble halls leaving me flat-footed with his lawyers aghast at his reaction.

Having smelled a skunk, and after spending a few more days in Klamath Falls interviewing all Doyle's friends and sleuthing his haunts, I found out some interesting details concerning Doyle. Seems that in about 1982 Doyle came into about \$80,000 from a supposed auto accident in Houston where he was hit by a police car and had a settlement with the city of Houston. I also found out he received \$25,000 for his few minutes on the *Current Affairs Show*. Seems being a tramp is a lucrative business. I booked back to Dallas and acquired a copy of the supposed arrest records.

My suspicions were not extinguished. There were no fingerprints on the files, a regular procedure. No mug shots attached. The reports said that the tramps were released 4 days after their arrest. Doyle said that he went before a judge and got 6 days for vagrancy. I then checked every court in Dallas and found no court records for the tramps.

I decided to try and find the two police officers who signed the supposed reports.

First on the list was Officer Beck who signed the release of the tramps. I called every Beck in the Dallas Directory until I found him. Not too difficult. Only Beck did not want to talk about the tramps. At first he said he didn't want to talk about it. Then the next day he said he couldn't remember any tramps. Then on about the second day I called he said he remembered and recently had seen the reports. Oh?? When I asked if it was his signature on the reports releasing the

tramps he said, "It looks like my signature."

I then asked if he could testify in a court of law that it was his signature on those reports. At that point he got angry, raised his voice and yelled, "I ain't testifying to nothing!" and slammed down the phone.

On the third day I called again, he surprisingly made a complete turnaround and said I could come over to his house to talk.

When I got to his house, I was greeted at the door by an elderly Mr. Beck and his son who had apparently come over to see our meeting. We conducted the conversation with a loaded .45 automatic on the end table next to Mr. Beck. Again he said he did not remember any tramps. When I produced the arrest records he said that was his signature all right but he didn't remember signing them. We talked about his old boss, Capt. Will Fritz, and he told me some very detailed stories about the Captain. It seemed Beck suffered from selective Alzheimer's disease. He only forgets what he wants to. And while his son stepped out of the room for a minute, Beck let it slip that two Dallas Police officers had come by his house the day before and showed him the same arrest records. That's how come he said he recognized his signature on the telephone the day before.

When I began to ask who the officers were, he could not remember their names but said that one was a Lieutenant. At that point the son came back in the room, heard what we were talking about and got uptight, saying, "They were just doing a report. Right Dad?" The elder Beck got the message and would not talk about the policemen anymore. That was all the information I got out from either of them.

THE KENNEDYS DYNASTY AND DISASTER

By JOHN H. DAVIS

Available at the JFK Center

THE NEW CAMERA

By Coke Buchanan

November 22, 1963. Dallas, Texas. You're standing in Dealey Plaza across the street from Abraham Zapruder. It is 76 degrees. The sky is brilliant blue. It is 12:28 P.M. You hear the cheers over on Main Street -- then the low muffled noise of the President's motorcade. Looking back over your shoulder at the movement of an excited crowd, you know that the procession has turned onto Houston Street. You ready your new movie camera. You catch a glimpse of the dark blue Lincoln as it slides by. The Presidential flags on the front of the limousine make your heart race. You think you saw the President's wife's gloved hand. It is 12:30 P.M. Raising your camera you focus on the corner of Elm and Houston Street. The Texas School Book Depository comes into view and you press the record button. Slowly, the first car turns the corner. It is cream yellow. Within seconds, you see the flags again and the dark blue limousine. You steady your hand. There are two men in front seat of the President's car. You then notice Governor Connally and his wife and capture a smiling President Kennedy as he waves to the crowd. Jackie is beautiful! She's wearing pink. The car makes the turn. You continue to film. Each frame of the camera captures in critical detail, the people, the players, the movement, the expressions -- the horror of history and the death of a president as it unfolds before you. Mesmerized, with surrealistic fortitude, you hold your finger down on the record button, focused on the dying moments of a president, a husband, a father and leader as the car floats by a grassy knoll, a puff of smoke and is then swallowed by the shadows and concrete of a triple overpass. You will never be the same. Rolled on the spindle of your new movie camera, now held in the tight grasp of your hand dangling on an arm limp at your side, are answers to questions that a nation--a world, will ask for. Three days later, you turn your undeveloped film over to an agent of the FBI who says that he'll return it in ten days. You never see the film again.

Its been 29 years. They say they can't find it. The FBI has lost the most important visual evidence of one of the most important moments in the history of our country.

WHERE IS BEVERLY'S FILM?

THE KENNEDYS

DYNASTY AND DISASTER

John H. Davis

The Boreen from Dunganstown to New Ross is lined on both sides with giant, interlacing oaks and beeches, giving narrow, shadowed roadway the feeling of a dark-green tunnel. Beyond the rows of tall trees stretch, unseen from the road, sunny open fields of hay and barley and sugar beets separated by old, mossy stone walls and hedges, and beyond these roll broad green pastures dotted with sheep and cattle.

Here and there the boreen occasionally breaks out into countryside to reveal an old, ruined Abby or a vine-clad Norman tower surrounded by clouds of crows. Roughly midway between Dunganstown and New Ross the road suddenly opens up to the great stone walls and barns and weather vanes of the Stokestown estate, the largest in the area, which has been in the same family since 1650. Then, after revealing this surprise, it returns once more to dark-green shade.

The traffic down the boreen is slow and infrequent shepherds and their flocks, horse carts on the way to market, beggars, destitute emigrants bound for the ships of New Ross. In the year 1848, one of the regular travelers down the boreen was a young farmhand from Dunganstown by the name of Patrick Kennedy. Although little is known about the Kennedy's of Dunganstown in the middle of the nineteenth century, enough basic information has come down to us that we can reconstruct, with reasonable accuracy, the daily life of young Patrick, destined to emigrate to Boston and found what would become one of the most powerful families in twentieth-century America.

DE-BUNKING THE SEVERED HEAD MYTH

By M. Duke Lane

In the nearly thirty years since JFK was killed in Dallas' Dealey Plaza, there have been many mysterious and sinister rumors which have circulated about this case. Not all of these have been proven correct or are substantiated by evidence, but it remains that if told often enough by enough people, such rumors often come to be accepted as "fact" by many of the people following the progress of the assassination investigation. This is especially true of allegations which appear in print in multiple authors' works.

One of the rumors which sprang up some time ago surrounds the exhumation of LHO's body from its grave at Rosehill Cemetery in Fort Worth, TX. Apparently, this rumor began with a statement by the mortician who had attended to LHO's body prior to its burial. The mortician had stated following the exhumation that the cement burial vault had been found "broken open" when the exhumation began and that, moreover, LHO's skull not only didn't show evidence of a craniotomy (cutting of the skull bones to facilitate examination of the brain during autopsy), and the head was discovered severed from the body upon exhumation.

This of course led to speculation that sometime between when LHO was buried and when his body was exhumed for examination, the casket was dug up and the head of the accused assassin replaced with that of the "real" LHO, who'd in actuality had nothing to do with the assassination at all. This supposedly resulted in extensive damage to the cement-and-steel burial vault, which was said to have been "broken open" on disinterment.

This "planted head" (no pun intended) scenario leads us to believe that

the conspirators were so meticulous and omniscient that no detail escaped them, not even the far-off contingency that someday, someone would want to exhume the accused assassin's body to identify it by dental examination. It ascribes to them such dark powers as the ability to dig up the grave at some unspecified date unnoticed by anyone including Rosehill groundskeepers. It implicates Fort Worth and Rosehill Cemetery officials and the exhumation examiners as being witting or unwitting co-conspirators, "part of the cover-up" by accident or design.

There are enough strange goings-on, enough lies and obfuscations, enough unanswered questions about the JFK assassination without adding the improbable and unsubstantiated, into which categorization this scenario must certainly fall. It is preposterous and the facts simply do not bear out the theory, as the following discussion will show.

Background

Before examining the exhumation and autopsy itself, let us first review the background against which this scenario is set. Who wanted LHO's body exhumed in the first place and why? What were the circumstances which led up to the exhumation?

In 1977, British author published a book¹ alleging that a look-alike Russian agent, who had been the real assassin, had been buried in LHO's place. To prove this theory, Eddowes entered into a series of legal wranglings which eventually included the Tarrant and Dallas County Medical Examiners' offices, Marina Oswald Porter, Lee's brother Robert Oswald, and at least two courts. Perhaps typically, the Medical Examiners couldn't agree who held jurisdiction over the matter (LHO was killed in Dallas County, but is buried in Tarrant County). Marina sided with Eddowes, although she in fact believed that the grave was empty. Robert

wished to avoid the publicity he knew would arise from the exhumation, and managed to delay the exhumation for a little over a year.

Finally, on October 3, 1981, the way was cleared for the exhumation and autopsy to take place. Marina refused to allow Lee's remains to leave the Dallas/Fort Worth area, and the counties involved, citing "adverse publicity," refused to allow county facilities to be used for the examination. It had been decided earlier that the examination site must be able to be effectively secured against all intrusions; an additional consideration was the willingness of the staff to have their normal routine disrupted and deal with possible controversy that could be expected from a case of this nature. At last, permission was received from Baylor Hospital of

Dallas' Department of Pathology to use their facility, where it was conducted the following day, October 4, 1981.

The examination team was selected by Marina and Eddowes, and included two forensic pathologists and two forensic odontologists and their assistants². All expenses were borne by Eddowes. Baylor accepted a nominal fee for the use of their facilities, and the doctors worked for expenses only due to the controversial nature of the case. At least one of the attorneys involved had received no compensation for his efforts as late as 1984. These facts are cited to allay any suspicions that the examination team was chosen by anyone but those closest to the case, and that none of the participants were involved for personal enrichment. It can be easily asserted that there was no "outside direction" or "ulterior motives" involved in this endeavor: it was 100% above-board.

The Exhumation

Originally, it was planned to remove both the casket and cement burial vault

¹ Eddowes, Michael, *The Oswald File*, Clarkson N. Potter, New York, 1977

² The examination team consisted of Linda E. Norton, MD, the team's chief forensic pathologist and former Dallas County Medical Examiner; James A. Cottone, DMD, MS, Associate Professor and head of the Section of Forensic Odontology, Department of Dental Diagnostic Science, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio Dental School; Irvin M. Sophier, DDS, MD, Chief Medical Examiner for the State of West Virginia, South Charleston, WV and clinical professor of pathology, West Virginia University School of Medicine and Marshall University School of Medicine; and Vincent J. M. DiMaio, MD, Bexar County Chief Medical Examiner, San Antonio, TX.

intact, to transport them to the vault company to be opened, and then to proceed to Baylor. The doctors' report³—from which this information is largely drawn—notes that backhoes began work shortly after dawn and worked as speedily as safe and possible for better security and to allow the cemetery to open for regular visitation as soon as possible. Even despite the early hour, a small crowd had gathered at Rosehill Cemetery.

When the vault was exposed, it was immediately noted to be cracked—not "broken open" as later reports had it. The plan to transport the intact vault and casket was abandoned, and workers removed the lid of the concrete vault, finding the casket to be severely water damaged. It is noted in the report that "the cover was weak in many areas, and in one place had caved in partially exposing the remains." So much, one would have to admit, for the "high-grade, steel-reinforced vault" described by the mortician!

By the time the casket had been removed and placed in a waiting hearse at 9:00 am, a large crowd of spectators and news media representatives had gathered. Concerns about security were relieved that these onlookers assumed that the body would be taken to the Dallas Institute of Forensic Science (at Parkland Hospital, a county facility which, as was noted earlier, could not be used), and the casket was able to be off-loaded at Baylor without incident. It was taken into an examination room that had only one doorway, and to enter that room, one must have walked through two anterooms. It was, by any standard, a secure examination site; there was no possibility of interference or shenanigans.

The Examination

LHO's remains arrived at Baylor at 9:20 am, shortly after departing Rosehill Cemetery. Security, as already noted, was of paramount importance, especially to Marina who was concerned about publication of unauthorized publication of photographs as had occurred earlier. The autopsy team was directed to take only



Paul Groody at the JFK-AIC
(The Texas Undertaker who buried Lee Harvey Oswald twice - Nov. 25, 1963 & October 4, 1981)
Photo Robert T. Johnson

close-up documentary photographs as necessary to complete and verify their identification of the body. Even still, a family friend videotaped the entire proceeding (the tape has never surfaced). Security was handled by a private agency chosen by the attorneys. The examination was not able to be compromised in any way, and was totally under the control of the principal parties.

Lest there be any doubt remaining about the integrity and security of the examination, members of the news media were totally excluded from the proceeding with the exception of one UPI reporter who was allowed only so far as the anteroom (by agreement with the attorneys). The only persons present during the proceedings were the four members of the examination team, assisted by one pathology technician and one dental radiology technician. The head of the Baylor pathology department and his chief associate helped with the Baylor equipment, and a court reporter recorded the proceedings. Also present were attorneys for Eddowes, Marina Porter, Robert Oswald and Rosehill Cemetery, and the aforemen-

tioned family friend taping the proceeding.

But wait! What about the mortician? Wasn't he there? After all, he is the one who told us about the severed head, the lack of a craniotomy, the one who stirred the dark seeds of mystery and conspiracy for all the world to ponder. Isn't he mentioned anywhere?

In point of fact, he is. The doctors' report devotes an entire sentence to this man: "The mortician who closed Mr. Oswald's casket remained in the room until the casket was re-opened" [emphasis added]. It is implicit in this statement that, upon the opening of the casket (which we will speculate included his identification of the remains as being dressed as the body he buried in 1963), he left the room. This means that he was not present during the medical or dental examinations, would not have seen a "severed head," and most certainly did not witness the condition of the skull, least of all in the detail he claims!

It would be possible to end the discussion here, for unless the doctors, author Eddowes, Marina Oswald Porter, Robert Oswald and their respective attorneys are all "part of the plot," we have seen conclusively that the story told by the mortician is pure fabrication, that he did not in fact witness the examination and was not in a position to make the observations he claimed and which were duly reported by "researchers." Certainly, there is nothing to be gained by describing the examination step by step, and in the interests of space and decency, I will decline to do so.

It would be possible, except that in exposing the myth, it is important to also set the record straight, to air the true facts. I won't describe the condition of the body except to say that, considering the water damage to the casket, you can imagine that it was not well-preserved.

The casket materials were largely rotted, the clothing was in various states of disintegration, but each could be rea-

Continued on the following page.

³ Norton, et al, "The Exhumation and Identification of Lee Harvey Oswald," *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, Official Publication of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (JFSCA), Volume 29, Number 1, January 1984, pp 19 - 38.

Continued from the previous page.

sonably easily identified (the report goes so far as to describe "a relatively intact pair of white with green diamond pattern boxer undershorts" on the body!).

The body itself was "markedly decomposed," but in position suggestive of the "funeral photo" seen by many in various works on the case. LHO's gold wedding band and a "red stone ring" were on the little finger of his left hand (both were later identified by Marina as ones she had placed upon her husband's hand when he'd been buried 21 years before).

The report specifically states that "the body as existed in the coffin *showed no evidence of mutilation other than post-mortem disintegration*," [emphasis added] meaning very simply that the head was *not severed* prior to the examination, and it was *not* replaced by a person or persons unknown operating mysteriously in the dead of night.

So what about the "severed head?" Again the report is explicit: "The head was removed from the remainder of the body by incision of the mummified soft tissue maintaining the skull, cervical and thoracic vertebral column in normal continuity." Note the words "incision of the mummified soft tissue." Clearly, the doctors are describing the corpse which they were examining, stating that *they* severed the head; they'd already confirmed that there was "no evidence of mutilation," and also that everything was "in normal continuity." Not words which would describe a head being chopped off of a buried man and replaced by a free-standing skull of another man.

The head was removed from the corpse for one very simple reason: the body was in sufficiently poor condition that the doctors did not wish to move it any more than absolutely necessary. In fact, they limited their examination to the anterior (front) not wishing to risk any greater damage to the body than was required for their examination.

What about the missing craniotomy cuts? Again, the report: "A previous autopsy saw cut in the usual fashion was present on the calvarium with an anterior

inverted V-notch in the right frontal region." In short, it was not missing. The report does indicate that "the previously sawed calvarium was not separated nor was it easily dislodged;" the team did not make any further attempts to satisfy themselves that this was authentic since their purpose was to conduct a dental examination of the deceased Oswald, *not* to perform a complete post-mortem autopsy.

The team continued with its dental examination using LHO's Marine dental records and satisfied themselves—the report goes into great detail about the teeth and their comparison to the 1956 dental records—that the body in the coffin was indeed that of LHO. "Positive dental identification was made," and was duly reported at a 3:00 news conference held at Baylor Medical Center by the examination team. "The remains in the grave marked as Lee Harvey Oswald are indeed Lee Harvey Oswald," they said. The news conference was held just as the remains of Lee Oswald were being transported back to Rosehill Cemetery for reinterment in a new casket and vault.

The historical medical record directly opposes the claims made by the mortician, and completely debunks the myth of the severed head. We can only speculate upon the motivations of the mortician—who, throughout this article has remained deliberately unnamed—for making these claims. That they were repeated in print and lectures so many times and for so long, tending to establish the claims as "fact," demonstrates the lack of research which has gone into many books, and the reliance that the public has upon the "authorities" on the Kennedy assassination to learn the truth of this event. Hopefully, this discussion will lead readers to not accept everything that they read as gospel, and to occasionally question the "authorities" when their claims are as strange and ominous this was.

No matter the perspective one adopts, it is always good to remember the ancient axiom: "Not is all as it seems to be." This was yet another case in support of it.

[The author invites discussion by responsible parties via CompuServe (76004,2356) or MCI Mail (367-3320).]



DETECTIVE
JIM LEAVELLE

By Mark Oakes

Mr. James R. Leavelle was a detective for the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. About the time of the assassination, Detective Leavelle was listening to the progress of the motorcade while bringing in a man accused of robbery. Little did he know that within 72 hours, he would be an integral player in one of the most incredible events in modern history.

After visiting the Tippit shooting scene at 10th and Patton and Oswald's arrest at the Texas Theater on Jefferson Blvd., Detective Leavelle was one of the first to question the man accused of ending the life of President John F. Kennedy.

When asked about Oswald, "Was he nervous? Was he sweating? Was he belligerent?" Mr. Leavelle said, "No!" to all questions. However, Leavelle said that Oswald did not answer all the questions truthfully. For example, when Inspector Holmes asked Oswald, "Do you know a A. Hidell?"

Oswald replied, "No."

"Do you have an I.D. card bearing the name Hidell?" Holmes continued.

"Yes," Oswald replied.

"Well how do you explain that?"

"I don't," Oswald quipped.

Sunday morning, November 24, 1963. The basement of the Dallas Police Department. Shortly before 11:20 a.m. Detective Leavelle is handcuffed to Lee Harvey Oswald. Detective Graves was to accompany the two in case something should happen.

"If someone shoots at you, you know what to do?" Leavelle asked Oswald.

"Captain Fritz told me to follow you," Oswald replied.

"In that case, you'll be on the ground. I hope they are as good as shot as you!" Leavelle said ironically.

Oswald commented, "No one is going to shoot me!"

Now living in the Dallas area, Mr. Leavelle is known and respected the world over. He's always cordial and takes time to visit with those who want to hear his story firsthand. The story told from the man in the Resistol hat handcuffed to Oswald, whose grimaced look as Oswald took Ruby's bullet, will forever be etched in the mind of those who watched history in the making.

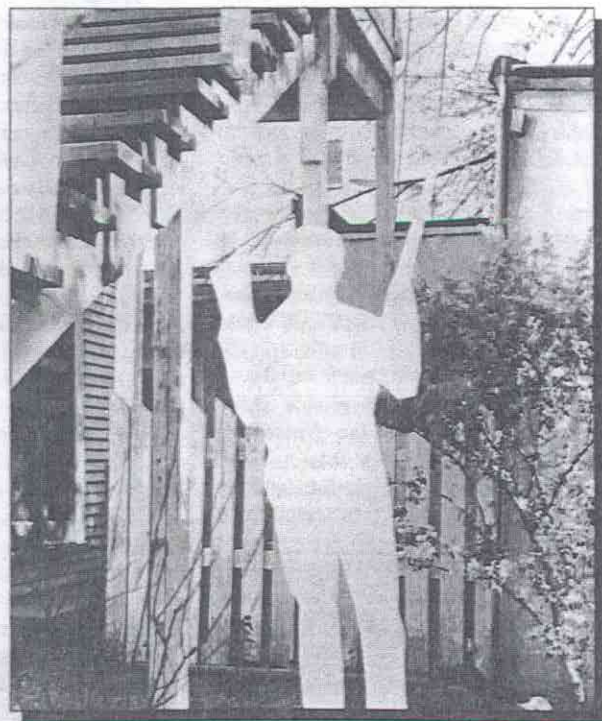
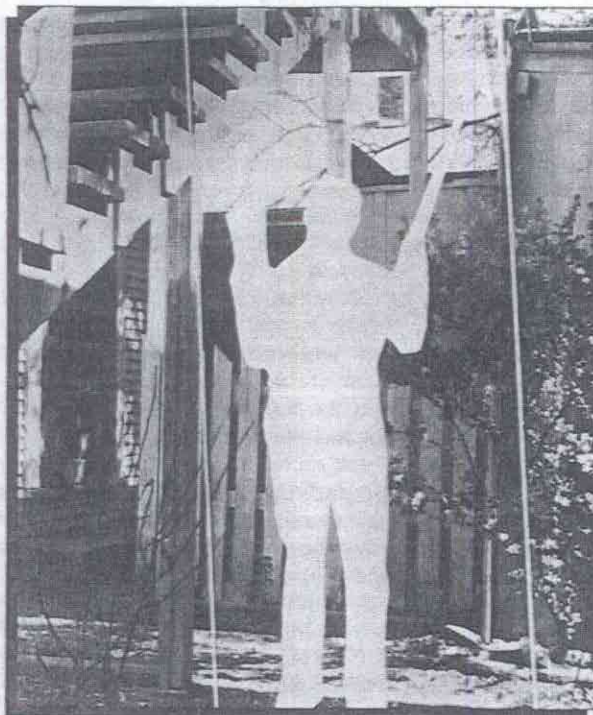
UNPUBLISHED PHOTOS

These photographs were discovered in the Dallas Police files in February of 1992. Cindy Smolovik, Archivist.

B.J. Brown said he took the pictures of the backyard alone at the request of the Secret Service. He added the white background himself. This approach is quite similar to matting.

The picture at the right was found in the possession of Roscoe White's widow.

Wonder what the intentions were?



VIEWPOINT:

THE RAMSEY REPORT

By W. Anthony Marsh

A crucial aspect of the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy which still confuses most researchers is the issue of the acoustical evidence. The studies done for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) found that a recording made by the Dallas Police Department (DPD) of its communications channel 1 on November 22, 1963 picked up the sounds of four gunshots in Dealey Plaza. A study done for the Justice Department (DOJ) by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) disputed that finding, stating that there was no evidence that there were any gunshots on the recording. The report of its committee chaired by Professor Norman Ramsey is an excellent example of disinformation and lying with the statistics. In the following pages, I will explain that the NAS findings failed to disprove the original HSC findings. It's impossible in this brief space to document every calculation, but further details are available from the author upon request. I've tried to include enough technical language to satisfy those who want to see it. It will be bracketed so that those wishing to skip it may do so more easily and those wishing to find it may likewise do so more easily.

In August of 1979, the firm of Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN) made test shot recordings in Dealey Plaza and then compared those to portions of the recording made by the referenced Dallas Police Department radio communications. It was suspected that a motorcycle officer in the motorcade had accidentally left his 2-way radio on and recorded the sounds of the shots in Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination. BBN were able to state with a high degree of confidence that there were probably 4 shots recorded on the DPD tape, the third of which appeared more likely to have come from the infamous grassy knoll. In an attempt to resolve the uncertainty about the third shot, which would suggest a conspiracy, the HSCA hired acoustics expert Mark Weiss

and Earnest Aschkenasy (W&A) to further analyze the third shot. Using more sophisticated method, W&A found that the pattern of echoes of that shot matched the pattern of echoes from a test shot which was fired from the grassy knoll toward the position of the President's limousine at the time of the fatal head shot.

In 1982, the NAS study concluded that there were no shots recorded on the tape which they examined. The panel based that conclusion almost totally on a comparison of the timing between recordings of channel 1 and 2. Channel 1 was a continuous recording of routine DPD communications. Channel 2 was a voice actuated, yet nearly continuous, recording of the motorcade. If several events could be shown to have been recorded simultaneously on channel 1 and 2, then one could compare the timing of other events based on a common timetable.

But any attempt to compare timing on two separate recordings must take into account the possibility that there are artifacts and anomalies on each which may either lengthen or shorten the real time span represented by the recording. One of the easiest to understand is repeating grooves on a record. There are several examples of this on the recording of channel 2 which was recorded on a Gray Autograph at DPD headquarters, similar to a common photograph record. When it was recorded onto tape, some sections were repeated due to repeating grooves.

Other sections may have been skipped due to the needle jumping over imperfections or deliberately repositioning on the needle to avoid repeating a groove. In order to obtain an accurate timing, you would have to subtract that many seconds from the tape recording to account for repeated grooves. On the other hand, if there were other periods when the recording was not continuous, you would have to add seconds to account for that time. This was possible with the recording of channel 2, because the recording process would stop if there was no use of the channel for several seconds. Earlier in the motorcade route, that might have been a typical situation, as only a few messages were being transmitted to keep

up a date with the progress of the motorcade. However, as the motorcade approached and went through Dealey Plaza, the communications were so numerous that the recording of channel 2 was almost continuous. The recording of channel 1 was continuous onto a Dictabelt with no apparent skips or repeats. This channel was used for normal DPD communications that day, so they recorded everything. The only timing adjustment needed for this recording is an adjustment for the fact that the particular recorder may have been recording faster or slower than the unit used to play back the Dictabelt for recording onto magnetic tape. Such an adjustment is usually quite small, around 5%, but the difference in elapsed time for an event would be more noticeable over a longer period of time.

At approximately 12:28 on November 22, 1963, some DPD officer's microphone became stuck in the transmit road on channel 1, braking into Unit 38's transmission to headquarters. This is three zero point on which all timings of the events on channel 1 are based. This interruption lasted intermittently for over five minutes. BBN found the grassy knoll shot occurred on the tape at approximately 144.9 seconds. There was a message from Unit 190 which appears on channel 2 almost identically. On channel 1 this message begins at approximately 317.5 seconds. On channel 2, the best zero point we can agree on is when the DPD Chief of Police Jesse Curry announces to the dispatcher at DPD headquarters that he has just reached the triple underpass, which was at the end of Dealey Plaza. We can be fairly sure that no shots have been fired yet, because the presidential limousine is still a couple of hundred feet behind the leads car carrying Curry. The simultaneous message from Unit 190 occurs at approximately 230.5 seconds after Curry's "Triple underpass" message. The other message from Curry that's crucial to establishing the timing in his order, "Go to the hospital," at approximately 32.7 seconds after his previous message. Subtracting 144.9 from 317.5 we get a total of 197.8 seconds between the first indication of trouble and an established simulta-

aneous transmission. Subtracting 32.7 from 230.5 we get a total of 197.8 seconds between the suspected fatal head shot and the simultaneous transmission. Even if we start the comparison at the first shot which was about 7 seconds earlier than the head shot, we still only come up to 179.6 seconds, which when compared to 197.8 seconds, would seem to imply that Curry's, "Go to the hospital" message occurred 18.2 seconds before the first shot as found by BBN on the channel 1 recording.

However, adjustments must be made to the timing of channel 2 due to repeats. There were 6 repeats in channel 2 between Curry's "Go to the hospital" message and Unit 190's transmission. Repeat 1 was actually a double repeat, so there were a total of 7 repeats averaging 3.5 seconds each for a total time of approximately 24.5 seconds which has to be deducted from the channel 2 timing. The period of rotation on the Gray Audograph increases as the stylus moves out towards the edge of the record, so each repeat may represent a slightly different period of rotation. (See Exhibit 1 for details). If we subtract the 24.5 seconds from 197.8, we get 173.3, which would suggest that Curry's message came only 6.3 seconds after the fatal shot. This possibility was so dangerous that the NAS panel had to go to extreme lengths of logic to pad out the timing of channel 2 so that it would appear impossible for the shots to have occurred before Curry's message. One simple technique was to flatly state that two of the repeats were not repeats at all so time does not have to be deducted for them. Ramsey used a transcript written by DPD Capt. Bowles to point out the fact that only one word was repeated therefor, it was not a repeat. If he had actually done a little research instead of relying on typical DPD disinformation, he would have found the word "notified" was at the end of a sentence and the next word, "notified", 3.4 seconds later, was an obvious repeat. [Approximately a period of rotation. The reason why the rest of the sentence was not heard is probably skating, or soft mis-tracking.]

The other repeat which Ramsey ignored is hard to understand. If he had actually done some science instead of relying on DPD propaganda, he would have found that Bowles' transcript was inaccurate and misleading. Bowles quotes one of Curry's messages as "Just go on to Parkland with me. Just go on to Parkland." Actually, the word "with me" were at the end of the previous message from Deputy Lumpkin, "...that I have with me?" Curry's message was only, "Just go on to Parkland Hospital." The time between the words "with me?" is approximately 3.4 seconds, an obvious repeat. The fact that such obvious repeats were ignored in a critical area of timing, points out the need to allow outside critics to review and challenge such a study. The NAS did not allow any dialog with critics. They worked in total secrecy. In fact, they didn't even make their raw materials available so that other researchers could try to duplicate their work! That is usually the first indicator of fraud in research.

In addition to padding channel 2 by 6.4 seconds for 2 ignored repeats, Ramsey tried to add 45 seconds to account for what he calls 5 silences that probably occurred when the recorder stopped temporarily, because there were no transmissions those times. Ramsey never produced any scientific evidence for this hypothesis and based his argument entirely on DPD propaganda. [Capt. Bowles told the panel that there were hot relays on the recorders, which he thought had a 4 second delay.] Ramsey went on to guess that those particular relays had a threshold of 10db below peak signal voltage. No attempt was made to examine the originals or similar relays, nor to determine if they were working properly that day.] But the real reason for Ramsey to have to pad channel 2 by almost a minute is to make plausible a very dubious simultaneous transmission. Based on Capt. Bowles' transcript and a suggestion from an independent researcher, Ramsey found a message on channel 1 which he suggests is cross-talk from channel 2. I have never heard this message on my copy of the DPD tapes, which I bought from the Collector's archives. [My version is what is

popularly called the "critics' tape", which is in turn probably Mary Ferrall's copy from an inside DPD source, and therefore less tampered with than later versions, but also of lesser quality due to their clandestine dubbing.] The NAS has also refused to make their tapes available to independent researchers and for a long time the government denied owning them. The Dept. of Justice still has not released them.

The central argument of the NAS study, which I believe is totally unfounded, is that a message by Sheriff Decker, known as Dallas 1, was transmitted on channel 1. The ending of his message was, "... hold everything secure until Homicide and other investigators can get there." Although the researcher who brought it to their attention and the NAS panel are deliberately vague about how many words matched between the message on channel 2 and the cross-talk on channel 1, they did try to show that the words, "hold everything" appeared on both channels. However, there were several flaws in their theory. First, they chose the exact time on channel 1 which had already been shown by W&A to be echoes of the third shot. [W&A's found a correlation coefficient of 0.77 for this shot, whereas the NAS voiceprint analysis found a peak match of 0.518. As a comparison, the NAS voiceprint analysis found a peak match of 0.76 for the well known transmission by Unit 190 later. Ramsey deliberately distorted a chart showing the "hold everything" match to make resemble the much better match of Unit 190's known simultaneous transmission, "You want me..." by stretching the vertical scale to create what Huff calls a "gee-whiz" graph.] The decision to choose that time on channel 1 may have been accidental, but it seems to have a dual purpose. First, to suggest that the first shot should have been much earlier on channel 1, because the message on channel 2 is almost a minute after Curry's message, "Go to the hospital...."

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EYEWITNESS TO HISTORY

SARGENT D. V. HARKNESS

Mark Oakes & Stan Szerszen

The following transcript was documented in a personal videotaped interview on 5/11/92. Mr. Harkness was a Dallas Police Officer and witnessed the events in Dealey Plaza initially from his vantage point at the corner of Houston and Main Street.

DIALOG:

H: D.V. Harkness

M: Mark Oakes

S: Stan Szerszen

H: You find your usual amount of hobos, you know, you pull them out of the train.

S: Some people have that within an hour and a half to two hours afterwards.

M: They tried to make it seem closer.

H: I don't think it is to me, I don't know how long it was. I didn't have my watch, I know after the Presidential Party started on to Parkland, well, I brought Amos Euins and I made a circle around there and as I come back to the front of the building, that is when they gave me the assignment, so I had about six or eight officers come down and I started with the engineer on back, everyone to come in there and take them back. I don't even know what they got. And another thing, I asked them to get the information of this epileptic seizure at Parkland and they tried to make a big deal out of that. You know well - it was just a routine epileptic seizure.

M: I guess he hit his head on purpose!

H: Well he hit his head, if you have an epileptic seizure, most of the persons after they have this seizure... will soon... come out of it. The main danger is to see they don't bite their tongue or anything like that. After they have this convulsion like, then they come to and usually after they snap out of it, they're embarrassed because everyone standing around looking at them and there they are, their clothes are disarranged and his head had been hit. Whenever they get the person... and took him to Parkland... about the time they were trying to get some information of him they said, "Clear the emergency room, the President is coming in". You know, they didn't take time to get any information. They just wanted him to get the hell out of there and he wanted

to get out of there too. So he kind of faded into the crowd. He was all right.

S: You made that original call in? Was it you who originated the call for help for this man?

H: I called for an ambulance, yes.

S: Directly, or did you actually have to call in and someone called--

H: I called in on the radio.

M: Let me just make a quick introduction, we are here with retired Sargent D. V. Harkness of the Dallas Police Department, assigned to Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated. Mr. Harkness, concerning your activities that day, you said that you were pretty much standing on the corner of Houston and Main that day and after the President turned left on Elm Street, you heard three shots?

H: Yes, when he made the right turn off Main onto Houston, I made eye contact with him and he looked right at me and waved and then he made the left turn and then I heard three reports. The crowd was back towards the median between Elm and Houston and Main and Houston, right back behind Dealey Plaza there. Most of them took a picture when he made the turn at Elm Street and then so, by a shot from the other side there coming from down Elm Street and that median there going to the triple underpass. The reason we had to go make that turn was there's no entrance onto the freeway from Main Street; you had to go to make that turn, go on there, because there's an entrance to the freeway there.

M: You couldn't jump the curb and go across the grass?

S: The only way to get was to jump the curb.

H: So they had to go that way and after they went across the uh, went out on the freeway there, Stemmons, then we had all the officers in town [who] had other assignments, to go to after the deal at the Market Hall and so, we had officers stationed even on the railroad overpass over Stemmons. I believe Joe Murphy was--

M: Joe Foster?

H: Joe Murphy was. I believe Joe Murphy was on that, one of those places, and I think Foster might of been on the underpass going down, I don't know who--

M: He was on the triple underpass?

H: Triple underpass.

M: Did you know him personally?

H: Oh, yes.

M: He's real nice I spoke with him last July.

H: And then several of these people, Joe Murphy was the only one under Stemmons after you see where the railroad cross there. Well, we had everything stopped. We didn't want anybody on the overpass; I think Murphy was there. He died two or three months ago. He'd been there forty or fifty years on the Police Department. He never did retire; he stayed right on through. Had I stayed there, I'd of been there fifty years, last July I guess.

M: Do they have a half century pin? That they gave you?

S: I hope they gave you more than that!

M: Would you say, Mr. Harkness in your opinion, the second and third shots sounded closer together than the first and second?

H: No, first I got on my motor and went down to Industrial back in there, see from the School Book Depository to the railroad yards here and --

then Industrial is open country so I - trying to cover up all the possible escape routes.

M: And that took three or four minutes.

H: Three or four minutes after I went down to see anything, I went back immediately and I stopped this fellow and he said he saw the gun barrel come out the window, and I took him up.

M: Mr. Euins?

H: Took him up to Inspector Sawyer.

M: And then he took him to the station?

H: I don't know what he did. Anyway, after I went around behind the School Book Depository and someone told me he saw where he come from and then I put out, that's when I asked for to seal off the building and told them it [the shots] had to come from the fifth floor. And they tried to make a big deal out of that on the Warren Commission, the fifth or sixth floor. See, you have brick lines. I was counting windows and so you said the fifth floor. Why did you say that, like I was trying to mislead somebody? I said, "Well, I made a mistake."

S: So you just didn't count the last one as a floor. That makes sense.

H: So I said I made a mistake and they had some people from the Warren Commission Report, Warren Investigators, some of em--

M: Sounds like David Belin.

H: They were abusive to the officers.

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S: The Dallas Police Force took a pretty good battering.

H: Oh yeah, oh yeah. Well, I'll talk to you more off camera.

Mr. Harkness, this is your Warren Commission testimony and, would you read this to me. All I wanted to know is that they didn't misquote you. Could you read between the arrows, and just tell me if it's true to your best recollection as to what they might of asked you, and what you might of replied? Could you read between the arrows, could you read that out loud?

H: [Reading text] "Mr. Belin?"

M: Mr. Belin.

H: David Belin, who is he?

M: David Belin, he's one of the Commission lawyers.

H: "Then I am correct that your testimony is that you didn't notice whether people were coming in and out, you notice or did not notice, whether people were coming out of the building at the time?" Which building is he talking about?

S: Of course, he's talking about the School Book Depository.

H: But he doesn't say so.

S: No, he's not saying so because a -

H: "Several officers in the area and there was a lot of people around. I didn't know whether they were going in or out or not. I couldn't say that. Hmm... then you went around the back of the building. Yes, sir. Was anyone around in back when you got there? Yes, there were Secret Service Agents. That's where Secret Service Agents and that could be an error. I didn't get them identified; they told me they were Secret Service. Some of them. Then you stayed around the back of the building. Yes, I stayed in the back till the squad got there. Then what did you do? I went back to the front and inspector Sawyer helped to get the crowd back first, and then I, Sawyer assigned me to some freight car. Yes, sir. Then what did he do? That was all my assignment because we shook two long freights down and that were leaving to my knowledge, all that area there. We had several officers working in that area. Do you know whether or not anyone found any suspicious kind of nature? Yes sir, we made some arrests. I put some people in". This not correct, I don't believe.

M: Which part?

H: I just don't believe, this fellow - he acted like he was teed off.

S: Well, he acted that way a lot. He was very pushy, and pushed people around a lot.

H: "Well for instance, the best I remember, when I went in to give this, he had a revolver laying there and he said, "See this?" A .38 Revolver, this fellow here, I just don't know about him. Yes sir, they were taken to the station and questioned. Any guns of any kind found? Not to my knowledge. I want to go back to this Amos Euins. Do you remember what he said to you and what you said to him when you first saw him?" See, he's, you can tell by the frame of questioning ... he irritated a lot of people.

S: Well, that's true; what he said to you is true. The people that I know that had to deal with him, say the same thing.

H: I don't recall that. I don't recall that. I tell ya, it was an assumption on my part and I could of been wrong. So on this ...

S: But you see how something like that, in print, that's printed in the Warren Commission. He's saying or they said, that you said, that they told you so. You don't tell us that.

H: I don't remember telling them. They were with the Presidential party. I don't recall telling them that. I assumed that they were Secret Service. This uh, this fellow here, peeved a lot of people.

M: We were curious. We can't ask Joe Marshall Smith. He's deceased.

S: P.T. Dean is gone, too, right?

H: P.T. Dean is on this. I don't know if it's this fellow or not, but one of them said you're going to answer these questions whether you like it or not.

M: To P.T. Dean?

H: Yeah, and P.T. Dean said, "Try me!", and picked up his hat and walked out.

M: That's what I thought he say.

S: That's true?

H: Yeah!

M: That's the whole thing, it's a shame the way they treated the policemen and were abusive and didn't cooperate.

H: Well on this, I don't know on this part here. I wouldn't want to verify that on there, if he said it, he's probably got tapes on it. But, he doesn't get you in a good frame of mind for questions.

M: Did you know a Dallas Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman? He also told the W.C. he was in the presence of Secret Service men behind the picket fence area; he found a piece of skull fragment.

H: They say that the Secret Service is supposed to stay close to the President and some from that party, fanned out. I don't know whether they were FBI Agents on there, but some of them were in that group. Like I say,

there was a Highway Patrolman driving it. It could of been state or local.

S: You, with your own eyes, saw some of those people fan out?

H: Oh yeah, yeah. I don't know if they were in the car behind them or what.

M: The reason we get confused, is they say the only Secret Service Agent that returned to Dealey Plaza was Forrest Sorrels and that wasn't until about 30 minutes after the assassination.

H: Well, that's all right. It's no big deal; see these things they're trying to - are you all with the government agency?

M: No, I work for an aircraft industry in St. Louis!

S: I'm a Mechanical Engineer for OREO Corporation.

M & S: We do this for a hobby.

H: Well on these...on this, they give you days to report over there and testify, and it's a long time and of course, this guy really hammered away at me on the...telling everybody it's on the sixth floor.

M: He didn't show much respect for you.

H: No.

M: You were there. He wasn't there.

H: Hell, you'd think I shot the President the way he was talking. I don't know if this was the guy or not.

S: Yeah, he was abusive.

H: That might have been the one they replaced on this Warren Commission - I hope so!

S: As it turned out, it wasn't the one they replaced.

M: It's one they should have.

H: Yeah, I don't know this deal here. I think I had about a twenty-six page deposition on there.

S: It was pretty long.

H: And all of it was on stuff that I didn't think was very pertinent, course, I wasn't an investigator. I didn't know.

M: It was the normal procedure to bring in suspects, and you were assigned with some other officers to go to the railroad yards and take off some transients and Hobos. Which is what I believe they were.

H: Well you know a lot of times when they interrogate someone, of course they had a big job, and I think a lot of people focused on the Dallas P.D., well Eric Severeid and Harry Reasoner started their jaws a working before they had the facts. Then it started unfolding, lots of things happened that you heard it one time and that was it.

S: That was the problem with this, all along they stuck their foot in their mouth.

H: Well, after that deal on here, that's the way I rationalized it.

M: Well, that's why we're so grateful to talk to you about it. You were there - these other people weren't.

H: Some of the things that they hammered at was so insignificant to me. The main thing would be to try and find the unknown. In fact, I believe we had one of our own officers stop Oswald coming down the stairway. Baker knew the shots came from the building cause he was deer hunting, and he laid his motor down, one of the fellows, he stopped him coming down the stairway and he says, "He's all right, he works here". Well, everybody says, man, if he'd latched onto him, he would have saved an officer from getting killed, but the thing about it is, what you're looking for is an unknown. If you have someone that's in the building that can vouch for this person to get identified, that's all it is. If he did it, you could always know who he was.

M: And he didn't come down with the rifle, right?

H: No, he didn't come down with the rifle, so I would of done the same thing - everyone else would have done the same thing. Well, those things happen, so then a lot of people have their own theory on this, so I don't know anything about it. Like I say, I just had a small part to play in it, but I do remember this fellow and don't remember all these things in here cause I never had read this. I may or may not have said these, I'm sure he's got the tapes on it.

M: In all fairness, it's just an excerpt; it's not actually.

H: That fellow did get a lot of officers upset and I was just getting it.

M: And then it was on Sunday morning, you said you saw Jack Ruby at the corner of Houston and Elm?

H: Saturday.

M: Saturday ok, I'm sorry, Saturday.

H: Saturday, uh, the crowd down there, and Wes Wise was down there talking to him. Wes Wise was a reporter at the time. I wouldn't let Wes Wise come in there.

M: And, by any chance did you know Dallas Detective, E.R. "Buddy" Walther?

H: Yeah. They got this deal here on uh, I don't know whether, if I told Foster or not, but I pointed out, you know the mark on the cover. But like I say, it could of been from a edger or it could of been from a bullet. But then on this Oliver Stone movie, they tried to make out like it was a conspiracy because Walther was going down to —?— and someone gunned him down, Buddy Walther was killed less than

four miles from here. He was arresting a fellow that had escaped and was shackled up with some little ol' gal over there, so I understood it. Buddy Walther let him go get his shirt or go get his clothes or something and he had a gun under them and he shot Al Maddox.

S: Oh, Al Maddox was wounded?

H: Yeah, oh yeah. Shot in the foot and then that's how Buddy Walther got killed. It had nothing to do with this Kennedy deal.

M: He had like forty-eight felons, James Walter Cherry and was well known to the Dallas P.D.

S: I didn't know he shot both the officers.

H: Yeah, he killed Walther and shot Maddox in the foot. I know Al real well. I don't know where he is now.

M: He's in Weatherford. Weatherford sound right?

H: He was out there with, uh...

M: He's kin to Malcolm Summers, and I've been in touch with him the last year. And he does have some Jack Ruby material he is donating to the (JFK) Center, because he would like a display next to his partner, Buddy Walther. That's the exact story Mr. Maddox told me.

H: I don't know on this. I may of said some things in here that I was misquoted on that might be. His interpretation, he was trying to get what he wanted. He was trying to get the answers; he was trying real hard to get the answers that he wanted. They were all insignificant. For instance on what floor it [shots] came from on there, you can find out - you got the location, hell you can find out what floor it was on - whether it was the fifth floor or the sixth floor. It come from that building!

M: That's what several people said.

H: How can- you've got to decide as quick as you can, ... whether it was FBI Agents, Alcohol/Tobacco and Tax, who ever it would be, a Federal, local, state, you know, sheriffs office, police department. We had several of them in the area. To me that was insignificant, but now then what they were trying to do was make a case on some FBI, some Secret Service man that was out of position, I guess. I don't know.

M: I think what they were trying to imply is that if there were some sort of conspiracy, possible they were phony Secret Service men.

H: No, everybody, there was enough people around. We would of spotted a phony. Another thing, they tried to put this on the D.P.D., You know the D.P.D. was not in charge of this. Chief Curry, like I say, gave them everything they asked for and then an extra fifty men. Called in an extra fifty men! I believe

they were down, stashed out of sight. Out of sight if they needed them. And, we did everything that wanted. I don't think we were criticized anything on this, then the Intelligence Section, later on, asked us over that. Then the FBI had some of their agents in the Intelligence Department; one was transferred.

M: The FBI didn't cooperate very much.

H: I don't know about that. Again, I know we didn't have anybody-

S: J.C. Day spent some time with me; he liked to sum it up by saying, "there are too many cooks in the kitchen". It was too fragmented, too many people doing too many things.

H: Yeah, yeah, and you got to have one person in charge.

S: Right, right. So he said, too many cooks in the kitchen and this is what ends up.

M: One more question, Mr. Harkness and we'll get out of your hair. We really appreciate your time and everything. Did Buddy Walther talk to you about his investigation that day over there with Joe Foster? Did he say anything?

H: No, I don't believe I talked to Buddy that day. I talked to, well, two Deputy Sheriffs I thought were deceased. Lummy Lewis, [was] one of them, he said I saw him down on Main. He said we got some people on the overpass. I thought we had everything covered! And that was the last words I said to him and then after this was over, he just looked at me like that, I said, "Lummy, you know you're the biggest liar in town." He laughed and he never did let me forget that, "Oh, we got everything covered!" - less than five minutes before the shots.

S: You said that five minutes before?

H: Yes, Lummy Lewis asked me about it. He's the Deputy Sheriff. He said we got some extra men, they had people in the crowd. He said, "If you need some more, let me know." He said, "I think we got everything covered!" He gave me that 1000 yard stare, so I said, Lummy, you got to be the biggest liar in the country."

The rest of the video interview was just chit-chat. He didn't know Roger Craig. When asked to autograph Mark Oakes copy of the Warren Commission Report, he said, "I don't want to be associated with that!"

COMMENTS ON: THE ALVAREZ ANALYSIS OF THE ZAPRUDER FILM

By A. E. Snyder & Margaret M. Snyder

This note is a comment on Luis Alvarez's 'explanation' on the motion of President Kennedy's head observed in the movie taken of the assassination by Abraham Zapruder. Prof. Alvarez published this in the *American Journal of Physics* (AJP) as part of an article entitled "A Physicist Examines the Kennedy Assassination Film. [1]." The article has been quoted in many places [2] as explaining the retrograde motion of President Kennedy's head, i.e. the fact that even though he was shot from the rear according to the Warren Commission [3], the Zapruder film clearly shows his head being pushed violently to the rear (and to the left).

Alvarez's AJP article does not, in fact, explain or claim to explain the motion observed in the Zapruder film. It does provide a theory of how a rifle shot could produce retrograde motion under appropriate conditions and it demonstrates that such conditions are not difficult to produce in the form of melons wrapped in strapping tape and shot with a high velocity gun. It does not show that these conditions apply to the shot that killed President Kennedy. At most it provides what could be an explanation for the 'head snap', but stops well short of demonstrating that this is, in fact, the explanation.

The remainder of this note is organized as follows: 1) Explanation of the theory behind retrograde motion caused by rifle shots, 2) discussion of the detailed measurements by Josiah Thompson [4] with respect to this theory and 3) a program of measurements that would allow the issue to be resolved. It should be noted that this note does not come to a definitive conclusion about the cause of the backward motion seen in the Zapruder film nor about the direction or number of shots. Its major point is to suggest a line of research that could resolve these issues.

Theory - Jet Propulsion

The basic mechanism underlying Prof. Alvarez's theory of retrograde motion is that matter expelled from an object that has been hit by a bullet can carry more momentum than the bullet even though it receives only a fraction of the bullet's kinetic energy if the mass of the expelled matter is substantially larger than the mass of the bullet. If matter is expelled in the forward direction with a momentum greater than the momentum imparted by the bullet, the object will end up going backwards. This is the same principle (conservation of momentum) that underlies jet propulsion.

Prof. Alvarez demonstrated experimentally that this actually happens for melons wrapped in strapping tape. Superficially, something similar seems to be happening to the President's head in the Zapruder film. A cloud of blood, etc. being ejected from the front of his head is clearly visible in the film. However, whether or not this cloud could have carried enough momentum to push the President's head as violently backward as observed is a detailed quantitative question that has not been answered yet.

To explain the theory of retrograde motion, we begin by defining some of the relevant quantities and giving their values if they are known or can be estimated in the case of the Kennedy assassination [5]:

$$M_b = \text{mass of bullet} = 161.5 \text{ grains} = 10.46 \text{ grams}$$

$$V_b = \text{Velocity of bullet} = 600 \text{ meters per second (just before impact)}$$

$$P_b = \text{momentum bullet} = M_b V_b = 6 \text{ Kg-meter/sec (just before impact)}$$

$$E_b = \text{energy of bullet} = P_b^2 / 2M_b = 1800 \text{ Joules}$$

$$P_v = \text{momentum of bullet remaining after impact}$$

$$E_v = \text{energy of bullet after impact}$$

$$F_b = \text{fraction of bullet's energy lost in passing through object} = \text{unknown}$$

The foregoing parameters describe the bullet. This next set describes the object struck. We divide the process into two steps: 1) the impact of the bullet and 2) the ejection of the material from the object. We assume all ejected material goes forward. This seems reasonable, since the

exit wounds are much larger than the entrance wounds and thus any material that has been agitated by the passage of the bullet is more likely to be expelled from the larger hole.

$$M_H = \text{mass of object} = 4.0 \text{ Kg}$$

$$P_{H,i} = \text{momentum object after initial impact}$$

$$E_{H,i} = \text{kinetic energy of object after initial impact}$$

$$V_{H,i} = \text{velocity of object after initial impact}$$

$$F_K = \text{fraction of energy deposited in the object that ends up as the kinetic energy of ejected material or as kinetic energy of the object as it recoils against the ejected material in the rest frame of the object after the shot}$$

$$M_E = \text{mass of ejected material}$$

$$F_E = \text{fraction of object's mass ejected} = M_E / M_H$$

$$V_E = \text{average velocity of ejected material}$$

$$P_E = \text{momentum of ejected material}$$

$$E_E = \text{energy of ejected material}$$

$$M_{H,i} = \text{mass of object after ejecting material} = M_H - M_E$$

$$V_{H,i} = \text{velocity of object after ejecting material}$$

$$P_{H,i} = \text{momentum of object after ejecting material}$$

$$E_{H,i} = \text{energy of object after ejecting material}$$

Note: for simplicity, we've treated the object (head) as being free to move independently of the neck or the rest of the body. To the extent that this is incorrect, the effect would be to increase the effective mass of the head (M_H).

The moment lost by the bullet and, therefore, by the law of conservation of momentum imparted to the head can be determined as follows:

$$F_b E_b = E_v - E_v' = (P_b^2 - P_v'^2) / 2M_b \quad (1)$$

where we have used the relation between energy, momentum and mass

($E = P^2 / 2M$). By conservation of momentum $P_{H,i} = P_b - P_v'$, so we can write

$$F_b E_b = P_{H,i} (2P_b - P_{H,i}) / 2M_b \quad (2)$$

solving for $P_{H,i}$ yields

$$P_{H,i} = P_b (1 - (1 - F_b)^{1/2}) \quad (3)$$

This has two interesting limits: 1) $F_b = 1.0$ as used by Alvarez which yields $P_{H,i} = P_b$,

i.e. all the energy and momentum of the bullet transferred to the object and 2) F_b small which yields $P_{H_2} = F_b P_b / 2$. This second result can be written in the following form:

$$P_{H_2} = F_b E_b / V_b \quad (4)$$

This indicates that the momentum transfer (P_{H_2}) to an object needed to transfer a given amount of energy ($F_b E_b$) to an object falls off with the velocity of the bullet. For small F_b the fall off is as indicated in equation (4). This means that for the same level of damage, the higher the velocity of the velocity of the bullet, the easier it will be to achieve retrograde motion.

Just after impact, the object has momentum P_{H_2} and is moving at velocity of $V_{H_2} = P_{H_2} / M_{H_2}$ along the direction of the bullet, i.e. forward. Next, material with a mass given by M_E is ejected in the forward direction. At this point, it is convenient to work in the frame of reference moving with the object after impact, i.e. a reference frame moving with velocity V_{H_2} along the direction of the bullet. The total energy (ejected material plus recoil) in this frame is given by $(F_k F_b E_b)$ and the total momentum in this frame is zero. Thus, the momentum (call it P) of the ejected material and the remainder of the object must be equal in this frame, so we have

$$F_k F_b E_b = P^2 / 2M_{H_2} - P^2 / 2M_E = P^2 / 2m \quad (5)$$

where $m = M_{H_2} M_E / 2M_{H_2} M_E$ is called the reduced mass. Solving for P we get

$$P = (2m F_k F_b E_b)^{1/2} = P_b (F_k F_b m / M_b)^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

The velocity of the remaining object in this frame is $V = P / M_{H_2}$ in the direction opposite to the bullet. The overall direction back in the lab frame (or the car frame in the case of the actual assassination) is given by

$$V_{H_2} = V_{H_2} - V = (P_b / M_{H_2}) ((1 - F_b)^{1/2} - (F_k F_b m / M_b)^{1/2} / f) \quad (7)$$

where $f = M_{H_2} / M_H$ (the fraction of mass remaining in the object) should be near 1.0. P_b / M_{H_2} is the velocity the object would

have if it absorbed all the momentum of the bullet and did not eject anything. This is reduced by the factor $(1 - F_b)^{1/2}$ if the entire energy of the bullet is not deposited in the object. The final piece, that is subtracted, is the effect produced by object recoiling against the ejected jet of matter - namely $P_b (F_k F_b m / M_b)^{1/2}$.

If $(F_k F_b m / M_b)^{1/2} / f$ is greater than $(1 - F_b)^{1/2}$, the final direction of the object will be opposite the direction of the incoming bullet. The result in a particular instance depends on the parameters F_b , F_k , and F_E (which determines the reduced mass (m)). For the melons used by Prof. Alvarez conditions are clearly such as to produce such retrograde motion. It is not clear, a priori, what parameters apply to the assassination of President Kennedy. Melons may not be a very good model for heads. A gun with a higher velocity than a Mannlicher-Carcano was used by Prof. Alvarez and an unjacketed hunting-style bullet was used. So while ejected material can, in principle, explain retrograde motion such as seen in the Zapruder film, it is not clear that it actually does so in the case of the Kennedy Assassination. There is also the question of reproducing the details of the head motion as will be seen in the next section.

DATA - The Measurements of Josiah Thompson

Josiah Thompson made very detailed measurements of position of the president's head in the relevant frames of the Zapruder film. He published [4] his results including details of his methods, his systematic checks and his error analysis in his book *Six Seconds in Dallas*. Figure 1 shows Thompson's results for "the distance of the president's head from the top of the back seat." Note that the velocity of the car was nearly constant (about 8 mph) during the relevant period of time [1].

From this figure and the camera speed of 18.3 frames/sec [10], one can easily compute that the average velocity of the president's head between frame 312 (the last frame before impact) and frame 313 (the first frame after impact) was

about 1/meter/sec. The velocity before impact was essentially zero. All this is, of course, relative to the motion of the car. Using $M_H = 4$ Kg gives $P_H = M_H V_H = 4$ Kg-meters/sec for the momentum imparted to the head. Using equation (2) we can compute that this corresponds to the bullet depositing about 1600 Joules or 89% of its pre-impact energy. This seems large for copper clad bullet of the kind that is supposed to have been used [1,5]. There should be experimental numbers that would allow us to check this and we are currently searching the literature trying to find them. It is important to note that 4 Kg-meters/sec is a lower limit on the momentum. If the impact occurred half way between frames 312 and 313 instead of near 312 the momentum imparted to the head would have to have been 8 Kg-meters/sec - substantially more than the 6 Kg-meters/sec available from a bullet fired from a Mannlicher-Carcano. Also, if the camera speed were the nominal 24 frames/sec of Zapruder's camera rather than the 18.3 frames/sec measured by the FBI [1,5] or if the effective mass of the President's head is substantially more than our estimate, the momentum would be too large to have come from a Mannlicher-Carcano.

In the next frame the momentum of the president's head has been reversed. In fact his head has moved 1.4 cm - backwards! Examination of succeeding frames then indicates his head continues backwards at a constant speed of about 0.25 meters/sec. The change in velocity, 1.25 meters/sec, corresponds to a momentum impulse of 5 Kg-meters/sec. Can Prof. Alvarez's "jet propulsion" mechanism provide such a large in impulse such a short time (1/18 sec or less)?

There is not enough information in the poor quality stills of the Zapruder film available in the Warren report or in the House Committee on Assassination report to resolve this issue. The material ejected from the President's head appears to fill a circle slightly larger than a head or about 30cm in diameter. This means the leading edge of the material has moved about 30 cm in 1/18 sec or less.

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We can pin this down a little further by noting that if the bullet had transferred all its momentum to the head it would have taken 1/24 sec for the head to move 5 cm (as in frame 312 to 313), leaving 1/72 sec for the ejected material to reach 30 cm. Thus, there must be a minimum of 1/24 sec before the reaction sets in for the observed forward motion to be consistent with the Mannlicher-Carcano hypothesis. This gives us a lower limit on the velocity of 3.6 meters/sec for the leading edge. If we assume this velocity applies to the entire mass of ejected material then the mass must be in excess of 1 Kg to carry enough momentum to reverse the direction of the head. This is implausibly large. However, the material could have been ejected faster which would lead to more reasonable masses. This naturally leads to another question: if the ejected material can travel 30 cm in a time substantially less than 1/72 sec, how come it took at least 1/24 sec to be ejected? Why do we see the head move forward at all? Since, the material has to be traveling at a speed such that it can cross something the

size of head in a time small compared to 1/72 sec, the ejection would have occurred on a time scale short compared to 1/18 sec. The head should have just been observed to go backwards, since the forward motion should have been over before frame 313, if the observed ejected material is to account for observed retrograde motion.

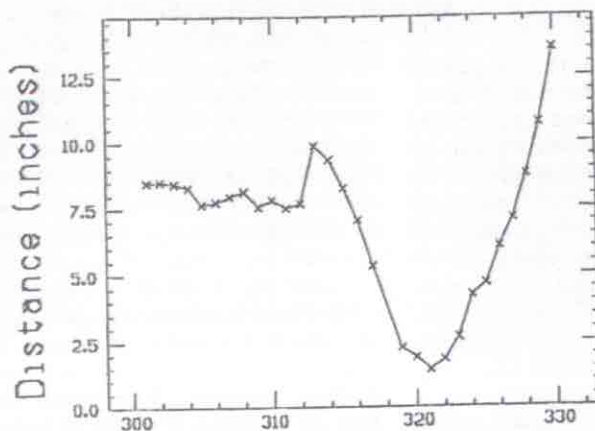
Figure 2 shows a plot of the average velocity between frames derived from Josiah Thompson's data. This plot can be used to make another argument against the hypothesis that the material seen being ejected could have caused the reversal in direction. Namely, if the material is to carry enough momentum to cause this reversal it must be ejected on a time scale small compared to the 1/18 sec, therefore the acceleration due to this must have occurred almost entirely in the 312-313 interval. But the velocity in the 313-314 interval is only 0.25 meters/sec. The average velocity in the interval 314-317 is 0.6 meters/sec and the frame by frame variations are consistent with a constant velocity. Using Thompson's estimate of his error (0.132 inches) we get an error on the velocity for a single frame interval of

0.063 meters/sec. Thus, 313-314 is low by about 2s or about a 5% fluctuation. This argues against the jet propulsion hypothesis, but is not overwhelmingly convincing.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

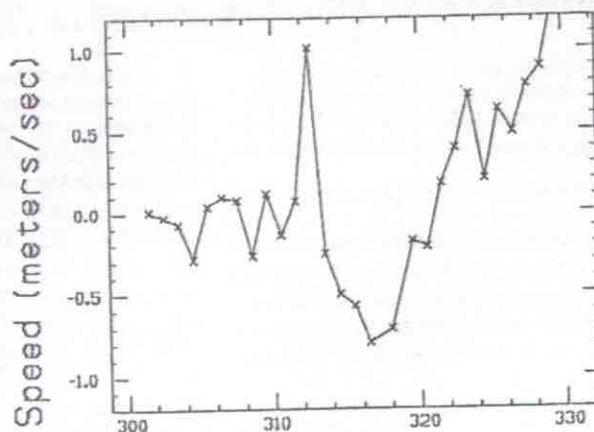
It would be valuable to repeat Alvarez's melon experiments but making much more realistic mock-up of the situation and more detailed measurements: a) A high speed camera should be used (Alvarez used a Super 8 movie camera with a speed of 24 frames per second) in order to follow the jet propulsion process in detail, i.e. is there an initial forward motion followed by the backwards jet propulsion 1/72 sec or so later or does the entire interaction occur on a much shorter time scale? A ruler and a clock should be in the field of view of the camera to allow calibration of distance and time to be made and checked against information on distance to target, magnification and camera speed. b) a ballistic pendulum should be used to measure the velocity of the bullet after it passes through the melon and measurements of the mass of the

JFK DISTANCE FROM BACK SEAT



ZAPRUDER FRAME
(FIGURE 1)

JFK HEAD SPEED



ZAPRUDER FRAME
(FIGURE 2)

on and measurements of the mass of the melon should be made before and after the shot. This combined with measurements of the velocity of the melon and the jet of ejected material should make it possible to check the theory in detail. c) Something more like a head than a melon should be used for the target. One possibility is a skull filled with the 20% gelatin used by the Edgewood Arsenal in such cases (6). d) The correct gun (a Mannlicher-Carcano not a high velocity hunting rifle) and bullets (jacketed not soft-nosed) should be used⁴.

Josiah Thompson's measurements should be repeated both as an experimental check and to see if any new information can be extracted. In particular if the President's neck and shoulders move significantly it could imply that the momentum transferred was too large to come from a Mannlicher-Carcano. It would also be interesting if the apparent leftward component of the head motion could be quantified. This might be achieved by measuring the position of the President's head relative to several points in the car at various distances from the camera.

To repeat Thompson's measurements, or extend them, we need access to the high quality color stills he used and a good quality measuring microscope. Another useful check on Thompson's measurements would be to simulate them, e.g. film a mock assassination using a camera like Zapruder's and see if measurements such as Thompson's can reproduce the results obtained with cameras aboard the car or with high magnifications.

CONCLUSIONS

Prof. Alvarez in his article in the American Journal of Physics suggest an explanation for the backwards 'head snap' seen in the movie taken by Abraham Zapruder of the Kennedy Assassination. We have compared this 'jet propulsion' theory with the measurements of Josiah Thompson. We so not find enough information to definitively exclude the 'jet propulsion' theory, but on the other hand the evidence is only marginally consistent with the theory. We believe that further experi-

ment and measurement could resolve the issue.

Notes:

¹By conservation of energy this also is the energy transferred by the bullet. This is one of the basic unknowns of the problem. Alvarez assumes $F_b = 1.0$

²This is a rough estimate for the mass of the President's head. It is based on a radius of 10cm and the density of water. Pathologists seem to use a rule of thumb that head weight is about 20% of body weight.

[5]. For the President, who weighed 75Kg, this yields a head mass of about 15Kg. This implies a head density of about 3 times the density of water which seems implausibly large. Laying my head (AES) a bathroom scale, I get 8 pounds, so it seems that 4Kg is a good estimate.

³Without anything to set the scale it is difficult to extract such information from the pictures published in AJP. However, it would appear that the time scale is much longer than 1/72 sec. The jet of material is visible for more than 3 frames, instead of just one as in the Zapruder film.

⁴According to a footnote in the AJP article, Dr. John K Lattimer did repeat the experiment using jacketed bullets and a Mannlicher-Carcano. He told Alvarez that the effect was still more violent when repeated on "skull models." This does not seem very plausible and needs to be checked.

References

- [1] 'A Physicist Examines the Kennedy Assassination Film', Luis W. Alvarez, American Journal of Physics 44, 813 (1976).
- [2] *U. S. Congress Select Committee on Assassinations*. Investigation of the Assassination of John F. Kennedy; hearings before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U. S. House of Representatives, 95th Congress, 2nd session, Washington, D.C.: GPO (1978-1979).
- [3] *Hearings Before the Presidents Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy*, chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren, U. S. GPO, Washington, D.C. (1964).
- [4] 'Six Seconds in Dallas', Josiah Thompson, published by Bernard Geis Associates (1967).

[5] 'Medicolegal Investigation of the President John F. Kennedy Murder', Charles G. Wilber, Ph. D., published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois (1978).

BANG,BANG.BANG

Traveling at 11 miles an hour, the same speed the Presidential Motorcade traveled through Dealey Plaza, a cardboard target challenged the accuracy of more than 50 marksmen armed with a 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

From a wooden platform simulating the sixth floor window of the sniper's perch at the Texas School Book Depository, the first independent field test of the Warren Commission's version of the JFK assassination was conducted in Central Lake, Michigan.

Some sharpshooters got off three shots in 5.6 seconds matching Oswald's purported action. A couple were able to squeeze off two shots in 1.66 seconds with the sluggish rifle. After two days of shooting however, not one marksman was able to duplicate the speed and accuracy of the sixth floor assassin as outlined by the Warren Commission Report. A shooter who was only an average shot as a U.S. Marine.

The event was sponsored by Richard Davis, founder of Chance Body Armour, which manufactures bulletproof vests and other protective gear.

John F. Kennedy

February 24, 1958
Denver University

"It is no exaggeration to say
that the struggle
in which we are now engaged
may well be won or lost
in the
classrooms of America."

STUDENT ESSAY: ASSASSINATION OF ONE

By Alicia Esslinger

The passage of unconscious time reveals the most obvious misconceptions. What looked like gold-plated truth in the exuberance of youth appears cheap and thwarted in the unforgiving life of experience. The American public was dangling like puppets in the cross current of violence; their president had just been assassinated. In their milieu, distinctions between morality and duty blurred, and murder became the coin of realm. On November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy committed suicide: political suicide.

From the beginning of the Kennedy administration, John Kennedy went out of his way to tweak the noses of the dangerous and powerful. After the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy personally emasculated the top echelon of the CIA, including director Allen Dulles. Also during the three years of his presidency, Kennedy retired the head of the Secret Service. Before his assassination, JFK had plans to retire J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the FBI. It was rumored that during the 1964 election, Kennedy was going to rusticate Lyndon Johnson. In October of 1963, President Kennedy signed a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the purpose of which was to eliminate all above ground nuclear testing. The N-Test Treaty angered the entire Johnson family, for there was going to be an immediate decline in their earnings. Kennedy was a major supporter in the Civil Rights Movement. Although the American populist admired the innovations of President John F. Kennedy, the government despised them.

The weather forecaster predicted a sunny, cheerful day in Dallas, but this could not be the only time a meteorologist was incorrect. As the Presidential motorcade progressed, Nellie Connally, the governor's wife, turned to President Kennedy, "You can't say Dallas doesn't love you!" But just moments later, a fatal bullet wound to the head ended Kennedy's pro-dominate life. These shots were said to be the first shots fired in the Vietnam war. In October of 1963, John F. Kennedy signed the top secret National Security Memorandum #263 (NSAM) disclusing the war in Vietnam. NSAM directed the return of 1,000 advisors from Southeast Asia by the end of 1963 and complete withdrawal of troops by the end of 1965. This memorandum angered military personnel, because as a result, the

armed forces would lose tens of billions of dollars. On November 20, 1963, despite #263, senior members of the U.S. Cabinet and U.S. Saigon command called for a massive build up U.S. troops in Vietnam. Just four days after Kennedy's assassination, on November 26, Lyndon Johnson approved a secret NSAM document calling for a forthright plan for escalation of the war in Vietnam, the deployment of U.S. combat troops, and the invasion of Laos. Was it just coincidence that after the meeting in Honolulu on November 20, that in merely two days there would be a new president, and in six, a new policy in the war? It seems to evidence, as though Johnson was anticipating a turn around in Vietnam.

Immediately following the assassination, Lyndon Johnson appointed a group of officials to conclude the happenings of November 22, 1963. This commission would be headed by Justice Earl Warren. When Earl Warren was first offered this position he declined, but Johnson pressured that if he didn't find Oswald a lone assassin, World War III might result. On November 29, 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson signed Executive Order #11130 listing that the purpose of the commission was "to ascertain, evaluate and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination (Lee Harvey Oswald)." In 1966, criticism of the Warren Report began to grow, including 700 books written about a conspiracy. Edward J. Epstein explained the commission this way, "If the explicate purpose was to ascertain and expose the facts, the implicate purpose was to protect the national interest by dispelling rumors." The sole purpose of the Warren Commission was to selectively research and feed the pabulum to the American public. But after even a mere amount of logic, the Warren Commission collapses like a deck of cards.

Lee Oswald was completely innocent of the assassination, and the fact that history made a villain of him in some ways is the greatest injustice of all. Lee Oswald's assumed motive was a deranged desire to make a name for himself. In 1964, the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, fired three shots from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, killing President Kennedy. But at no time did the Warren Commission seem to consider the basic legal rights of Oswald - the assumption of innocence until proven guilty, the right to legal representation, or the right to cross-examine witnesses and evidence against

him. Lee Oswald, at no time, had a formal trial to defend his innocence, only the lapsed conclusions of the Warren Report. One of the key exhibits that the commission considered was a picture of Oswald with a Mannlicher-Carcano; the gun found in the sniper's nest in the School Book Depository. In the picture, Oswald appears to have a flat, plump chin, but in a mug shot, recovered from Dallas Police Headquarters, Oswald's chin was pointed with a cleft. The sun itself will tell you that this photo is a fake. The shadow in this photo is behind and way to the right of the figure, but there is also a shadow beneath Oswald's nose. This then proves that at some time there was altering to this photograph; a key piece of evidence that contributed to the Warren Report.

The most withering scorn that came about the assassination was the commission's findings that Kennedy and Connally had both been wounded by the first shot fired. For in the hands of an expert marksman, working a Mannlicher-Carcano with out aiming could be fired no faster than once every 2.3 seconds. Expert analysis of the Zapruder film showed Connally reacting to a wound no later than 1.6 seconds after Kennedy. With these recordings, it is too slow for one shot, and yet too fast for two shots from a bolt action rifle. To support their single-assassin hypothesis, the Warren Commission had to figure a way to create only three shots. Their solution was known as the "Magic Bullet Theory." With this theory, a single bullet penetrated President Kennedy and Governor Connally a total of seven times. This "magic" bullet allegedly entered JFK's back, thrusting him forward, and exiting his throat. The bullet then made a right hand turn and entered Texas Governor Connally's right shoulder, exited his chest, and passed through his wrist where it embedded itself in the Governor's thigh. Later at Parkland Hospital, the bullet was found on a stretcher, virtually undamaged. But when prodding was done on Connally's thigh a small metal fragment was recovered. A pristine bullet, though, has all of it's metal intact.

Roscoe Anthony White, a covert U.S. Intelligence operative, preserved materials in his military footlocker that could change the course of history forever. According to documents preserved by White himself, Kennedy's assassination was an "assignment", the objective of which was "to eliminate a National Security threat to world peace." White's association with Kennedy's assassination, however, seems more than a mere coincidence. White served in the Marine Corps with Lee Harvey Oswald in Marine Air Wing

at Japan's Atsugi Air Base previous to the assassination. White was also closely acquainted to Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit, and, some believe, was the individual who slayed the officer. Roscoe White, as part of his assignment to eliminate President Kennedy, attained a position with the Dallas Police Department just two months before the assassination. Geneva White, Roscoe's wife, was employed by Jack Ruby at his Carousel Club for several weeks during September of 1963. White, some believe, fired two shots from a position behind the wooden fence located on the grassy knoll, using a 7.65 German Mauser. Both shots fired struck the President.

After research was begun to find the truths behind the Kennedy assassination, and the falsehoods in the Warren Report, many theories were born as to why President Kennedy was eliminated. It was first thought that organized crime was behind the assassination. The Kennedy administration had launched a fierce attack on the Mafia to try and break its grip on the Teamsters Union and American life in general.

Also, Kennedy had pushed to have reputed New Orleans Mafia boss, Carlos Marcello, deported. The Kennedy assassination was too complex and well covered to be solely panned by organized crime. There was also the thought that Kennedy was killed as a result of an International Communist plot directed by either the Kremlin or Cuban Government. Soviet leaders had boasted often that they would destroy America, and, as noted, Castro had known about the CIA - Mafia plots to have Kennedy assassinated. It was also rumored that Cuban exiles living in the U.S. hired Oswald to kill President Kennedy because the President had not crushed the Castro regime. In addition, the theory goes, the exiles blamed Kennedy for their failure to retake Cuba during the bungled Bay-of-Pigs invasion. The most researched assumption is that American Intelligence-most likely the CIA- had the President assassinated because he was a liberal and was taking a soft line on Communism. Kennedy was planning on reorganizing the agency to make it more responsive to the President's office. After the failure of the Bay-of-Pigs, such a reorganization would have usurped some of the CIA's autonomy and

power. Similar to this theory, it was believed that the assassination was a result of a coup d'etat. The CIA was determined to stop Kennedy from ending the cold war and was sanctioned, after the fact, by LBJ.

Lyndon Baines Johnson's association with the Kennedy assassination can be closely compared to the trials and triumphs of Shakespeare's Hamlet. Just as Cladius poisoned his royal brother to inherit the throne of Denmark, Lyndon Baines Johnson was heavily involved in the plot to kill his predecessor.

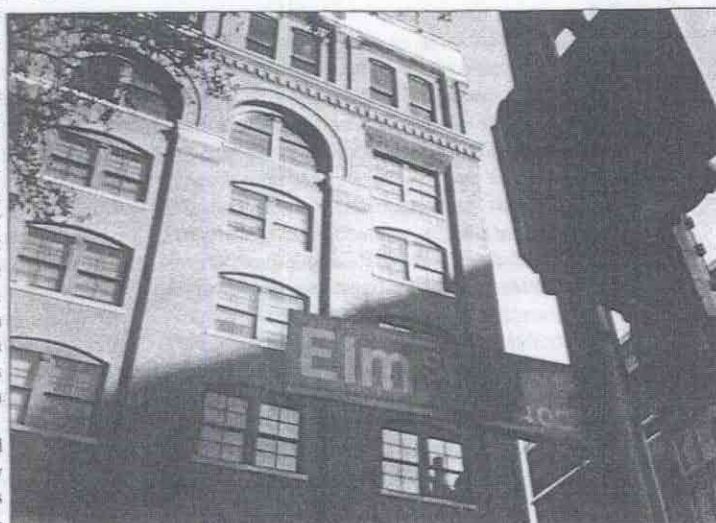


PHOTO: Harry Yardum

"As indefinite as a man undergo-
Shall the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault:
the dram of evil
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal."

(Hamlet) William Shakespeare

After the decline of power in Vietnam, Johnson became frustrated. He, being a military man, needed to quench his shameful lust for war. The slaying of President Kennedy left behind children of a murdered king whose killer had inherited the throne. L.B.J. was quoted after the assassination as saying, "We have been operating a damned - 'Murder, Inc.'" Lyndon Johnson was the reason American plunged so irrevocably was the beginning of the decline of American power, the national debt and the realization that politicians are greedy. When John F. Kennedy was assassinated, America lost a great source of faith and gained a greater source of doubt.

Another overlooked aspect of Kennedy's assassination involves money. On June 4th, 1963, Kennedy moved by signing Executive Order #11110, which called for the issuance of \$4,292,893,815 in United States Notes through the US Treasury rather than the Federal Reserve System. That same day, Kennedy signed a bill changing the backing of one - and two - dollar bills from silver to gold, adding strength to the weakened U.S. currency. The Executive Order still remains effective today, although successive administrations beginning with that of Lyndon Johnson appar-

ently simply ignore it and instead chose to return to the practice of paying interest on Federal Reserve Notes. Considering the battle over U.S. monetary control, John Kennedy's noted efforts to reform money and curtail Federal Reserve System, may have cost him much more than the enmity of international bankers, it could very well have cost him his life.

On November 22, 1963, what could have been was murdered. Our country lost one of its greatest leaders and gained one of its most wretched martyrs. The plans Kennedy had for America were destroyed, and with him went the hopes for reconstruction of our nation. For when we, as Americans, were naive, that gold plated truth that the Warren Report brought upon us seemed to be the only explanation. But now, in the light of knowledge, we realize that the Warren Commission revealed only half-truths. Again and again the Commission ignored credible testimony. J.F.K. was disliked by many of the conveyors of the U.S. government including J. Edgar Hoover. In the 1960's, it was innocence that kept the American public from knowing the truth, but now it is simply ignorance. Logic itself will disprove the testimony of top ranked officials. Was it just coincidence that Oswald was killed just two days after the Kennedy assassination? Was it just coincidence that 18 out of 23 witnesses died before February of 1967? The odds against that happening were one hundred thousand trillion to one. Was it just coincidence that just four days after the assassination there was a new policy in Vietnam? But the most leading question is, where does coincidence end and conspiracy begin?

REMEMBERING JFK...

By Frank DeBenedictis

Tucson, Arizona. --- There is a bar on Speedway Boulevard in Tucson, Arizona with the ubiquitous name Dirtbag's. When one goes inside, they are struck by two glass enclosed newspapers sitting side by side and mounted on the wall. One of the glass enclosed newspapers is about President Nixon's resignation after the Watergate scandal. The other newspaper is the November 23, 1963 edition of the St. Petersburg Times with the headline--SHOCKED WORLD MOURNS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. Dirtbag's is a bar patronized mainly by college students from the University of Arizona nearby. For someone who grew up in St. Petersburg, it was unusual to see the St. Petersburg Times on the wall in an Arizona college bar.

The day I walked into this establishment--the sign outside has a caption under the name Dirtbag's with the line, "A Part of Growing Up -- The 28th Anniversary of President Kennedy's Assassination." I walked over to the wall to look at the newspaper headline, and left my notebook and camera on the bar counter.

When I returned to my seat, a young woman sitting at the bar reminded me that I shouldn't leave my belongings unprotected. I told her that I was from Florida and explained my fascination with the *deja vu* nature of the Times headline. She seemed interested. I looked at her for a few seconds, and thought to myself about how the Kennedy assassination had emotionally touched people from all walks of life.

This woman appeared to be of the average age for a college student. But then I wondered. How far in years was the effect of the shocking death of the president felt? Many newspapers and writers have been quick to point out that there is a generation of Americans who were either too young or weren't even born when this event occurred. I decided to test their theoretical implications.

The woman gave her name as Julie. She is 23 years old, and a law student at

the University of Arizona. She was born in 1968, well after the Kennedy assassination; but her awareness of this event reflect a closeness that transcends academic ability and pure historical scholarship.

Julie had two older brothers (aged 34 and 32) and a 30 year old sister. Her mother had talked to her a lot about JFK, as did her brothers and sisters. Conversations dwelled on the hope that Kennedy had given people. They also talked about how the assassination had changed much of this (many have talked about the despair that lingered long after the Kennedy assassination). But the main thrust of this young woman's conversation were the many questions that remained unanswered in the assassination's aftermath.

The assassination left many unanswered questions, and this 23 year old woman's feelings were not really very different from those of us in the over 35 generation. She ran down a list of several conspiratorial theories, other than the traditional explanation of Lee Harvey Oswald as the Kennedy assassin. Included among them were FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover and his organization. She also brought up questions of Oswald's assassin Jack Ruby. "What if anything did he have to do with it?", she asked.

Julie also expressed a fear that many people older than her expressed about what happens if our current president gets assassinated. This is a view that many gave little thought about in the pre-Kennedy days. She expressed this in the context that a new political awareness has crept into our assessment of political affairs that didn't exist in the early 1960's. I couldn't have explained it better myself.

The other people in her party started getting into the conversation. Her friend Mike, who was also a law student at the University, had his back to the Times assassination headline. When I asked him about the headline, he repeated it word for word. His concern over the assassination was there too, but his feelings were slightly different from Julie's. Mike saw the Kennedy assassination as the end of an era. The end of Camelot. His awareness of it reflected the feeling that there

would have been better times in the nation with Kennedy as president.

Mike like Julie, talked about his parents; but described them as being apolitical. Still, even without the early involvement in political awareness, and a lack of older siblings to talk to about JFK with. Mike had a much more than superficial awareness of the assassination and exhibited a metaphysical preponderance about the events depicted in the 28 year old Times headline.

The subject with the two students turned to the Oliver Stone movie *JFK*. Julie was the outspoken one here. She expressed feelings about the soon to be released movie in terms of what she had seen in the past by Stone. We talked about *Platoon*, *Born on the Fourth of July* and *The Doors*.

She expressed a criticism that has become common among film critics towards Oliver Stone movies. To her Stone's movies come across as being overly bold, with very little room for subtlety. She criticized Oliver Stone in another way that I do not entirely agree with--as being "preachy." This was her own choice of words.

Both of these students agreed with me that the 1960's were an important decade. I may add that they didn't need me to tell them this. This importance of the 1960's was manifested not just in the JFK assassination, but because of the Vietnam war, and the other events that made up that turbulent decade.

With the spirit of the discussion still with the JFK assassination, the conversation moved towards the music of the 1960's, of which both students surprisingly liked. This musical discussion interlude started as we talked about *The Doors* (both the movie and the innovative rock group). We dwelled on the role of Val Kilmer and his now almost legendary likeness to Jim Morrison. I felt a need to get back to the discussion of JFK, so I asked Julie if she liked the Byrds (an equally innovative rock group... that came into existence a few years before the Doors). Julie looked at me and said, "The Byrds were amazing." I looked up again at the St. Petersburg Times JFK as-

sassination headline, and walked over to the jukebox. I was looking among the plethora of vintage and modern pop compact disks for a Byrds song called "He was a Friend of Mine", but could not find it. This was a song about the assassination of Kennedy released in early 1966 on the group's *Turn! Turn! Turn!* album. By the time of this album's release, the shock value of the event was long gone, but the mood of the music attested to the new mood of the country in this prematurely post-Kennedy era.

The mystique of the Kennedy assassination has grown far beyond those days in the mid-1960's. Today there are such diverse media items related to the assassination as trading cards, videos, and the many books that have been written on this subject. To date there have been over 600 books. There are professional conference symposiums conducted in Dallas, Texas--the home of the JFK assassination; and assassination newsletters out of Dallas and Washington, D.C.

Critics who cry "commercialism" cannot deny the mystique of the Kennedy assassination. A mystique that will exist as long as there are questions of the assassination, and answers that are inconclusive.

For this writer, the afternoon at Dirtbag's was a combination of hearing about the present and delving into the past. The younger people at the bar may not have experienced the initial shock of the assassination, but did understand it. They did feel and understand the aftermath, as they had experienced many dinner table conversations about this event.

Everybody who was old enough to remember the Kennedy assassination remembers where they were when the event took place. For me it was Mr. Leroy Kaufman's 6th period American History class at St. Petersburg Senior High School.

The room had been silent for most of the class period, as we were taking an exam. There was some noise outside the classroom window, as a man was listening to a portable transistor radio. Mr. Kaufman walked over to the window and started talking to the man with the radio.

They talked for a few minutes. The class tackled the history test while noticing that something was up.

After the conversation had commenced, our history teacher silently walked up to the blackboard. The puzzled class looked up as he wrote the names...Garfield, McKinley, Lincoln with the dates of their assassination.

Then he went to line four and started writing the letter K. Before he had finished writing the name you could hear the groans, and see the total shock of the students in the history class. Mr. Kaufman had written Kennedy's name and we had gotten a history lesson that day that we would never forget.

For the high school students in that class the Kennedy assassination had an additional shock effect, as the nation's leader had visited the Tampa Bay area on November 18, just four days before his death. Many writers feel the turbulence of the 1960's was ushered in by this event. The Kennedy assassination is seen as the defining moment for the rest of the decade. For the people in the Tampa Bay area, it was this, and in a very local sense was a slap in the face of reality for the turbulence of the decade to follow. The initial shock effect of the assassination died out, but something remained in the psyche long after as a reminder of the event.

About two and a half years after the Kennedy assassination, I was sitting in a Humanities class at St. Petersburg Junior College. A woman who had also attended St. Pete High, and had graduated a year earlier than myself was sitting next to me. The nation was again in turbulent times, and we would get into discussions about them. We had talked somewhat about President Kennedy, but the main subject was the burgeoning war in Vietnam. I thank her for being one of the first people I was to have meaningful dialogue with about the Vietnam War.

The despair that followed the Kennedy assassination, that ambience of despair, continued following the nation when the Vietnam war got started. Popular songs like Barry McGuire's *Eve of Destruction* with a theme that, like Oliv-

er Stone's movies, came across with very little subtlety portrayed this new mood. Barry McGuire's message was loud and clear, but still of despair. In a more subtle vein, the Byrds' tune *Eight Miles High* also had a theme of this sort. That same ambience carries over to today. It is pervasive as we talk about new scandals or questionable activities whether they be Watergate, Iran-Contra, or television preachers. Shame on the young lady from the University of Arizona for calling Oliver Stone preachy! Applause to you and your friends though for understanding and feeling the ambience of the JFK assassination.

KENNEDY

Theodore C. Sorensen

(Special Counsel to the President)

"The truly extraordinary man," it has been written, "is truly the ordinary man." The first time I met John Kennedy I was immediately impressed by his "ordinary" demeanor--a quality that in itself is extraordinary among politicians. He spoke easily but almost shyly, without customary verbosity and pomposity. The tailor-made suit that clothed a tall, lean frame was stylish. A thatch of chestnut hair was not as bushy as cartoonists had portrayed it. He did not try to impress me, as office-holders so often do on first meetings, with the strength of his handshake, or with the importance of his office, or with the sound of his voice.

I came to marvel at his ability to look at his own strengths and weaknesses with utter detachment, his candid and objective responses to public questions, and his insistence in cutting through prevailing bias and myths to the heart of the problem. He had a disciplined and analytical mind. Even his instincts, which were sound, came from his reason rather than his hunches. He hated no enemy, he wept at no adversity. He was neither willing nor able to be flamboyant or melodramatic.

But I also learned in time that his cool, analytical mind was stimulated by warm, compassionate heart. Beneath the careful pragmatic approach lay increasingly deep convictions on basic goals and unusual determination to achieve them. "Once you say you're going to settle for second, that's what happens to you in life, I find," Jack Kennedy never settled for second when first was available.

TRAVESTY

Continued from page one.

Almost every single point made by Dr. Crenshaw was to be found in a comprehensive interview in my own book, *High Treason 2*² along with the interviews of almost every other witness in the case, and it came off the press on the same day as Crenshaw's book. There was one hundred percent backing for nearly all of the doctor's major observations from his colleagues in my book. Unfortunately, few knew it at the time.

Crenshaw was kept apart from me and isolated. His publisher was able to arrange a maximum publicity effort which entirely co-opted my publisher's effort, and I was not on a single national television show or news broadcast. The vital research I had struggled to compile was in grave danger of being remaindered and lost. To spite this, a maximum effort by my publisher and the distributors who believed in my work got my book on the shelves in many bookstores, and for four weeks *High Treason 2* was on *The New York Times*' best seller list, only to steadily lose ground to many other books which surfaced at the same time, most of which had not only nothing new to offer, but fraudulent theories to boot. Prominent publicists and writers in the case claimed to be "researchers" when they had never done any original research and self proclaimed ballistics experts changed the language of the autopsy report to suit their sensational theories.

Crenshaw's opening shot was a good one on his first television broadcast, but the following broadcasts saw a steady decline in his ability to project the important ideas and observations he had. Soon, strong charges surfaced and he came under stiff criticism. It appeared that his colleagues were denouncing him across the board, when in fact their statements had been responses to specific questions, one of which dealt with Crenshaw's statement that President Johnson had called Parkland Hospital at the time they were operating on Lee Harvey Oswald and trying to save his life. Few could imagine that this was true.

This statement was distorted in the press to sound as though Johnson called him—Charles Crenshaw—a mere resident in surgery, when in fact Johnson had asked to be connected with anyone in the operating suite. Even that was instantly doubted, as it would sound peculiar that the President would be calling at all.

Of course we know that Johnson had called Captain Will Fritz after Oswald's arrest, and had otherwise involved himself closely in the case following the shooting, and I myself discovered doctors who corroborated the call from Johnson to Parkland, since they were near the phone when Crenshaw, quite through happenstance, picked up the receiver.

Johnson wanted a deathbed confession from Oswald, if possible, and Drs. Phillip Williams and Robert McClelland verified this to me, and the day after the Journal of the American Medical Association's press conference, I so informed Lawrence Altman of *The New York Times*, along with other information refuting some of the false statements in the JAMA article. But before *The New York Times* corroborated the Johnson call in Larry Altman's article³, the attempt was made by JAMA to discredit Crenshaw altogether on the basis of the skepticism about the call. Never mind that he was talking about two shots from in front striking the President. That was not discussed.

The fact that what he was saying in almost every respect was no different from what any of the other doctors insist upon to this day was overlooked because the media did not really know the evidence, and I was the only person talking to nearly all of the medical witnesses at both hospitals. I was almost the only person who was the repository for all of this information.

The American Medical Association launched their attack on May 19, 1992. The day before, I received word in a rather mysterious fashion that the Journal of the American Medical Association was having this affair, and publishing an article that concerned my research. I still find it strange that I was probably the only critic to know about it, and that

when I called JAMA to find out if I could get in, I received what amounted to an invitation, though it may have been merely kindness. Perhaps they needed a madman to provide "balance" for the affair. Man, I was normally barred from all the conferences and everything else, being a "disruptive influence!" But then, they all needed shaking up and shock tactics!?

I left for New York within the hour and stayed over night, anticipating the worst from these people.

The following morning I went to the place where the press conference was being held and was briefed by JAMA officials before going on. I still feel that the circumstances were rather strange because I was told when I could talk and when not to. It was almost as though I was being given a signal when I could open up. To this day I wonder if they knew what was going to happen. Somebody must have had a personality profile on me—if they did—because after the presentation and some questions, it became my press conference, (they should have known this was going to happen, as I was the *enfant terrible* of the assassination critics!) though I had my own press conference the following week, which in every respect was most extraordinary.

Twelve television cameras were set up in a bank along the back wall, and those cameras represented every national network and then some. The AP, Reuters, *Der Spiegel*, *The New York Times*, and the press from all over was there. This was an event! But who needed one more exercise in sensationalism? All I knew was, I wasn't getting out the momentous findings of my new book and research, and everyone else was all over the news. This was guerrilla/gonzo journalism. I can recall my actions at the last press conference the House Assassinations Committee held in 1979....the day before, Chief Counsel Robert Blakey threw me out, but I was back in a flash with a congressional pass!

Dr. George Lundberg appeared with his stooge, Dennis Breo, who wrote the article they were so hot to tell the world about. Right away a lot of us were wondering why the AMA would go the such

effort to publicize an article dealing with matters far from their normal realm? But was that so? Weren't they sued for anti-trust violations? What was the AMA anyway? After all, American Medicine, once the finest in the world, was no longer delivering the health care it had in the past, and we had descended to the level of third world countries in some respects. Obviously, the AMA was already in the habit of sticking its nose into a lot of things that used up the energy for their inherent purpose: Medicine. The doctors who should have been treating us with some charity were abroad increasing the world's population past the breaking point, while their colleagues at home were increasing their pocketbooks and breaking ours, neglecting everybody in the middle who couldn't afford medical care and who could not qualify for medical insurance.

So why were they doing this--interfering in our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?

Lundberg smoothly began to expound upon the "findings" of their "investigation." I had to laugh right away, though I was a little scared that all of this would have some real and telling truth that would blow me out of the water. Instead what I heard was distortion after distortion, omissions, misrepresentations and outright fraud and lies. One more outfit joined the ranks of the perpetrators and became accessories after the fact.

Lundberg claimed that the autopsy doctors proved that the single bullet theory was correct and that one lone assassin shot the president from behind, and nobody else was involved.⁴ Almost every phrase he uttered was wrong, a lie, or just plain mistaken, to put the best face on it. I was stunned. I could not believe my ears. One journalist turned to me and said, "I feel like I am in Berlin in 1938." Right on, I thought!

Lundberg, after perfunctorily introducing their boy, Dennis Breo, spun rapidly into the second of the two articles *JAMA* was publishing in their May 27th number.⁵ The second of the articles dealt with five of the Dallas doctors and presented them as being in opposition to Crenshaw, the public target of the two

pieces, which for want of a better way to describe them, were among the worst examples of yellow journalism since the profession began. Innuendo and sly language made the reader into inquire into what else Crenshaw had to say.

What we got were quotes from the Dallas Doctors indicating that Crenshaw was some kind of a fraud: "They emphasize they believe Crenshaw is wrong."⁶ About what? This is not stated. "His claims are ridiculous,"⁷ Dr. Charles Baxter is quoted as saying. Not that Baxter was referring to only one statement before he had been shown the facts on it, and not that Baxter fundamentally agreed with Crenshaw on the main points of evidence as to the appearance of the wound on the throat as looking like an entrance wound and other matters. Baxter shortly thereafter reaffirmed that it was an entrance wound in Dallas.⁸

"Crenshaw's conclusions are dead wrong,"⁹ Dr. Jenkins is quoted as saying. Yet at the same Dallas forum two weeks later, Dr. Jenkins not only reaffirmed his statements in his reports after the assassination and to the Warren Commission, but described having his fingers in the holes in both the President's head and in his back, and saying that one could not see the massive hole in Kennedy's head without lifting it.

The *JAMA* article claimed that Dr. Malcolm Perry said that "When I first heard about Crenshaw's claims, I was considering a lawsuit."¹⁰ Not that Perry had been misinformed about what Crenshaw had said, and not that Perry and Dr. Crenshaw were in fundamental agreement on other important points. The statement Perry is made to say is *prima facie* off the track because there is nothing that Crenshaw said about Perry that is damaging, derogatory or actionable. He had no possible reason to say this.

But the doctors were being set against each other, just as some assassination critics were starting to accuse these same doctors of lying, the very same critics who had previously relied upon what these doctors were saying were now discrediting their own witnesses for the sake of some single point in the evidence.

"All four agree, in Carrico's words, that 'nothing we observed contradicts the autopsy findings that the bullets were fired from above and behind by a high-velocity rifle.'"¹¹ Yes, but nothing they saw contradicts shots from in front, nor do their observations of shots from behind preclude shots from in front, something most of the doctors have discussed or believe in, and the fact that the autopsy report indicated shots from behind in no way conflicts with or precludes shots from in front. Once again semantics raise its hoary head.

The truth is, I was the real target of all of this, but they chose an oblique attack in order to deny that all of these doctors had been interviewed by me and that I published faithfully what they had to say. They were trying to make it look like anybody else who wrote about the medical evidence in the case had to be full of crap because they, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, had investigated the whole business and found it false. I don't think they dared attack me directly because the integrity of my reporting was too well known by then.

But an alleged psychologist and teacher of same was then fielded in our research gazette, *The Third Decade*, who attacked the whole business of reporting eyewitness testimony *en se*, saying it was invalid altogether. He claimed that the only correct line of inquiry had to be scientific (with his definition, of course), overlooking the fact that this was a legal investigation under the rules of law and evidence, and not of science.¹²

This was an exercise in pure propaganda of the Hitler and Goebbels variety. It was the Big Lie technique spelled out so well in *Mein Kampf*, where one need only state the lie as truth, and it becomes fact. They dealt in conclusions as fact, conclusions drawn from slender evidence, threads of circumstances, about as fake as a three dollar bill.

Breo, the ostensible author of this piece of trash soon to find its way into the pages of *People*¹³ magazine in truncated form, got out a few words, looking for all the world like a plucked chicken ready for the pan. Continued on following page.

Continued from previous page.

I managed to get in a couple of questions, and pass around some for other journalists to ask, only one of which got asked, in my desperation.

One of them was, "How could John Connally have been hit with the same bullet when more lead was found in his body than was missing from the magic bullet?"

Lundberg replied, "I cannot get into any other people or questions here other than what happened to John Kennedy." Here he was avoiding the key point whereby the whole Warren Report hung. Dr. George Lundberg insisted that he would not talk about any other points of evidence that were not discussed in his article.

The reporters wanted to know from Lundberg how come the doctors weren't there? How come, indeed, were there no witnesses at all there? After all, I had been producing them.

The room full of reporters seemed tense to me. I became more insistent and tried to get in more questions, and I was threatened. I saw the security people and officials circling, closing in on me. They were spaced along the walls at precisely equal intervals. Finally Lundberg threatened me. "Mr. Livingstone (Now everyone knew who I was!) you were warned before you came in here. Now I must ask you to leave if you do not be quiet." So I was silent for a time and soon Lundberg and Breo quit their exercise in propaganda. That is when I stood up and began denouncing the whole deal.

"This is cooked," I shouted. "The whole report is cooked." That's when the television cameras came down from their tripods and made a circle around me. Nobody was going to drag me out of there then. All the reporters closed in, writing furiously. I thrust my book forward in front of the television cameras, giving my publisher, Herman Graf, an orgasm that night when he saw it on the prime time news. The photograph of me was published around the world with my big mouth open and my book finally getting some play. It wasn't dead yet and maybe would not die after all!

But I knew then that I had to keep writing, had to keep trying, if I was to get this case out in the open and keep it alive. Everybody from Oliver Stone to the AMA was trying to cover-up the real facts.

For an hour and a half I talked to them, answered questions, and delivered an impromptu lecture on the case. It was clear the reporters were hungry for information. Or were they merely after the bizarre? They already had what they wanted. I was their resident madman, and that's the part of me that was shown on the six o'clock news. Nothing of substance--no specific criticism of either the *JAMA* article or the official story was printed or broadcast. Only my statement that it was "cooked."

What the reporters did was regurgitate exactly what they had been told during the propaganda briefing. It was like the Iraq War, Desert Storm. They printed what the government wanted them to print. It was like what I was later told at a private dinner given for me at the National Press Club in Washington. What I didn't know was that too many of the reporters knew which side their bread was buttered on, or were just plain afraid to say or do anything else. Long experience with what happens to whistle blowers and people like me told them to keep their mouths and pens silent. The next week I would have much better luck with the Associated Press and a free-lance Reuters, but only after I had been fed through a meat grinder, and myself and the autopsy witnesses I had produced proved themselves.

And then the strangest thing happened. Throughout all this, when I was surrounded by many reporters and television cameras, I glanced over at Lundberg, who had one or two people to talk to them, boring them some more. He seemed a bit forlorn, but was it planned this way? I didn't realize at the moment--because there had not been time to read the long articles thoroughly during such a meeting, that the autopsy photographs had actually said some things that corroborated the central focal point of my research: That the autopsy photographs and X-rays were forged.

It came time to leave the room, and the last of the reporters preceded us through the door. I didn't want to be alone, so some of them told me they would go outside with me. But as we left the room, reporters asked me to pose for more pictures, and then Lundberg put his arm around me, and there we were, the two antagonists, arm in arm, like two devils. I sure would like to get one of those pictures.

Let us review some plain facts in the evidence, and then take apart the *JAMA* article piece by piece. We have to take it apart because rare in our modern history has there been such yellow journalism which will so effect how our history is written and what people think henceforth--motivated merely by a press release and statement of a list of outright lies so blatant that their slavish regurgitation verbatim by the press--threatens whatever remaining viability our political system and organization has.

During the *JAMA* press conference May 19, conducted by Dr. George Lundberg, the editor of the magazine, Lundberg lamely disassociated himself from the American Medical Association itself. Clearly, he inflicted his propaganda on the nation under the protection of the AMA, but without their sanction. This should give some idea of the ethics which we will discuss.

Some facts: On the day of the assassination the doctor (Malcom Perry) who performed a tracheotomy on President Kennedy announced at a news conference on three occasions that there was an entry hole in the President's throat from a shot from in front. That doctor obliterated the evidence of the entry hole, so it was not seen or known about at the autopsy. It was not "Scientifically measured or photographed," as the *JAMA* article implied all of the wounds had been.

Years after the autopsy, several other Dallas doctors testified to the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) that it looked like an entry hole.

X-rays of the neck were closely examined at the autopsy and no damage to the cervical vertebra was seen, as well as

no metal dust or fragments from any bullet striking any part of the neck, according to those I have interviewed. Anything like this would have been noted in the autopsy report, since such findings would support the theory the government wished to state as fact: that a bullet had traversed the neck back to the front and gone through John Connally. But such bone damage and metal was seen on the X-rays that turned up four years later, along with the drastically moved rear head entry wound, the missing face, and big hunk of lead on the outside of the skull.

The primary assumption, therefore, in the autopsy report that a bullet had exited the neck and gone through John Connally was a fabricated upon no evidence at all. Numerous Dallas doctors who saw the wound before the trachea incision was made through it have never retreated from their position that the throat wound was an entry from in front. They repeated this to the author, and three of the same doctors quoted by *JAMA* on the matters (the attempt to generally discredit Dr. Crenshaw—another of the Dallas doctors) were present and repeated their observation of an entry hole in the throat at a major forum two weeks after the *JAMA* news conference. The forum in Dallas attempted to distort their findings and use them against Dr. Crenshaw, who had dared to write and publish a book about what he saw. Crenshaw was in fact acting as an unofficial spokesman for all of the other Dallas witnesses, since he was saying nothing whatsoever that they had not said before.

JAMA made a gross attempt to use the Dallas doctors. There was an equally gross attempt to use the autopsy doctors on the basis of an "investigation" by *JAMA* and alleged interviews with all of these witnesses. Statements were made for the first time the doctors decided to speak out, ostensibly because of the Stone film, but really because of the two best selling books on the medical evidence, one by Crenshaw, and the other by myself. The fact is, the *JAMA* articles avoided any discussion of nearly all the points of medical evidence which we are detailing here.

How can we respond to such blatant fraud by an organization with the prestige of the American Medical Association? Their articles relied upon smear tactics, omission, distortion, and outright fabrication.

Some of the falsifications in the *JAMA* article include crude innuendo and implications that Dr. Crenshaw could not have been present when Kennedy was at Parkland Hospital. *JAMA* says that Crenshaw is not mentioned in the "summary Warren Report." Neither are most of the other witnesses who are in the appendices. In Volume Six of the Appendices, Crenshaw is mentioned by no fewer than five other medical witnesses as being on the scene, and detailing that he performed a cut down on the President's leg. Someone didn't do their homework. But accuracy didn't matter to the *JAMA* elite. All they were after was a restatement of the official story based on fabricated and flimsy evidence.

JAMA, claiming to have interviewed the autopsy doctors, quoted them as ridiculing the idea that generals and admirals were present at the autopsy. In fact, the Assassinations Committee published a list of numerous flag officers present, and some of these men who assisted at the autopsy told the story at my press conference a week after *JAMA's* that General Curtis LeMay and "the entire Joint Chiefs were there." In fact, that is the most reasonable assumption, because enlisted men certainly would not have filled up the large gallery viewing the autopsy.

Herein we have the sort of problem which occurs when inexperienced journalists attempt to pontificate upon the evidence in this case with inadequate preparation, and who put their own spin on what they think they are being told by a witness. It takes years to study this case. Dennis Breo then repeated his many false statements in *People* magazine shortly after he published his article in *JAMA*. Both articles, like the headlines emblazoned over America the following day, proclaimed "Autopsy Doctors Sure JFK Shot by One Gunman." Nowhere in the *JAMA* article, which focuses on this statement, do the doctors say anything of

the kind, and nowhere in the autopsy report or in any of their other testimony do they say it. The autopsy report says that the President was shot by "a person or persons unknown." The whole point of *JAMA's* propaganda perpetrated on the world is to get across the lone gunman thesis, something like the House disproved at the very least. The lone gunman conclusion is not related in anyway to any statement of evidence in the *JAMA* article or anywhere else.

As for the shots from behind, I'll accept that the President was shot from behind, but there is clear evidence that he was also shot from in front. As for the same shot going through both Kennedy's neck and John Connally, Dr. Robert Shaw said it well enough when he ridiculed the idea at the Dallas forum June 4th.

When *JAMA* quotes Dr. Carrico as saying, "Nothing we observed contradicts the autopsy findings that the bullets were fired from above and behind by a 'high-velocity rifle,' this is a *non sequitur* and meaningless. Most of the Dallas doctors actually believe the President was shot in front, and that is the reason why some of the key doctors who saw the throat wound are not quoted in the article. They told (or tried to) Arlen Specter that the throat wound was an entry wound, and they certainly insisted on it to me last year, which is one reason *JAMA* put forward their attempt to cover-up. In other words, it isn't just Dr. Crenshaw who is insisting on it to this day. I have published all of this testimony.

Certainly the President was shot from behind, but he was also shot from the front, and the wire story claiming that the autopsy doctors said that these shots were fired "by a single gunman" was nothing that the autopsists have ever said, and even if they had said it, would be beyond their competence.

Everyone in Dallas knows there was a big ambush that tragic day, with gunman all around the car.

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The *JAMA* article makes a big point of quoting the autopsy doctors as stating that the beveling made it quite clear where the bullets entered and exited the head. Nothing could be farther from the truth, since the photographs showing the edges of the larger defect show no beveling at all. One sees beveling around the edges of a small semicircular hole at the edge of the large defect, evidently in the back of the head, which would mean that a bullet or fragment exited there, though it is about in the position of the entry in Hume's autopsy report. The semicircle is too large for an entry, since a living skull actually closes up slightly smaller than the diameter of the bullet traversing it. It is doubtful that the photograph is entirely of Kennedy's skull.

According to Dr. Humes, in fact, they had no entry or exit during the autopsy, until bone fragments arrived hours after they began to work, allegedly from Kennedy's head, which seemed to show the entry hole in the back of the head, but down near the hairline, at or "slightly above the occipital protuberance." They didn't have it until then because there was no bone in the back of the head.

How, then, do we have an X-ray with an intact back of the head? And how do we have a large 6.5 mm in diameter (convenient, eh?) bullet fragment on the outer table of the skull a half inch from that alleged entry hole in the cowlick? Clearly we are talking about two different small holes in the back of the head. Unfortunately, there is no proper chain of evidence on these bone fragments.

In addition, the issue is where is the large defect? It is not placed in the article, so the statement is meaningless.

We have chains of evidence on the smallest metal fragments found on the floor of the limousine the next day, but not on these bone fragments, which clearly did not perfectly fit the edges of the skull's defect. They could have come from some other corpse. Not all of the bone was buried with the body. Who made that decision and why?

Then Dr. Charles Baxter is used by Breo and Lundberg to refute the possibility that LBJ called the hospital when Oswald lay dying. They make it sound like the call was to Crenshaw alone. The fact is that Crenshaw merely picked up the phone and the President was on the other end. Dr. Phillip Earl Williams was standing alongside Crenshaw and has corroborated this. These are religious and honest men in Dallas and they don't make things like this up. It is well known that LBJ was making a lot of calls connected to the assassination, such as those to Fritz and Curry, and personally took a hand in events. After all, it was his home turf.

"In truth, though, there were no examinations, measurements, or photographs performed in Parkland's Trauma Room 1 that in any way, shape, or form allowed any of the physicians attending the President to make any meaningful evaluation of the entry and exit gunshot wounds and the forensic circumstance [sic] of death." This shows the intellectual poverty, elitism, and fundamental dishonesty of an organization purporting to represent the medical community of the United States. So too there were no examinations, measurements, or photographs made at the autopsy of the entry bullet hole in the President's throat, because they did not know that the President was shot in the throat until the next day. The autopsy report was blatantly fudged on this point, since as Humes admits, he did not know about the wound until he called Perry, who told him it was an entry hole. Humes promptly had a light go on which told him that it was an exit hole. "Don't talk to anyone about this conversation," he told Dr. Perry.

It seems to me that when a criminal investigatory document such as this was fabricated on such an important point, we have the most severe problems presented with *JAMA* and this witness. From that point on, as is explained in my other writings, one has to weigh each claim by a tainted witness with great equanimity.

Believe me, when doctors so experienced as those at Parkland were with tens of thousands of gun shot wounds over the years said at the time that the throat

wound was an entry wound, it has to be so, and there is no evidence from the autopsy to controvert it. And when those same witnesses in Dallas describe large hunks of metal having come from the body of John Connally, they could not have come from Specter and Ford's "magic bullet", as Humes did in fact tell Specter of the Warren Commission.

I am disturbed by the lead off statements in the article that "it is the only time that Humes and Boswell have publicly discussed their famous case..." I don't call this a public discussion, and I have had extensive discussions with both of them, as have others, and have a chapter on our interviews with Dr. Boswell in *High Treason 2*. Dr. Humes was on national television at the hearings of the House Assassination Committee, and Dr. Boswell was extensively interviewed years ago by the *Baltimore Sun*.

What we get in the second paragraph of the *JAMA* story is "The scientific evidence they documented during their autopsy provides irrefutable proof that President Kennedy was struck by only two bullets that came from above and behind..." This, too, is false. The autopsy of President Kennedy has provided the grist for conspiracy theories because it is so inaccurate. But on the day of the Press conference and on the evening network news we had a major propaganda effort by *JAMA* and the television networks and wire services they conspired with or serve to promote their organization after anti-trust convictions and much bad publicity by beating a dead horse.

There is nothing scientific in that autopsy. In fact, it was little removed from the Medieval. We have an opinion based on the beveling of skull and its placement, an opinion soundly in question due to Boswell's own admission that his drawings were highly inaccurate. In fact, there is nothing to refute the clear indication that the President was shot twice in the head, once from in front, and once from behind. Certainly the hole in the head was behind the right ear and not forward of it. The actual physical ballistics show that a shot came from in front. And no-

body else at the autopsy remembers any entry hole at all in the back of the head.

The *JAMA* article claimed that "[Humes] had performed several autopsies on military personnel killed by gunshot sounds...[Boswell] too, had previously autopsied several gunshot wounds..." Neither man was a forensic pathologist, and it is doubtful that they had ever worked with gunshots. The House Committee stated that "he (Humes) had not performed autopsies in deaths due to shooting previously--neither had the other autopsy pathologists." When Humes was asked before the Warren Commission what experienced he had with gunshot wounds, he simply avoided answering.

I would like to say that the emphasis in their article and in quotes by the alleged autopsy pathologist impugning the integrity and sincerity of those of us who greatly loved John Kennedy and who care about what happened to him, is by people who did not care. When Dr. Humes talks of the body of the President as "the man", I know he does not care, that Kennedy was just another corpse. They have no right to call us "buffs" for the clear purpose of denigrating our research and concern. No-one has the right to criticize us on that basis. As a matter of fact, I am a critic of the critics, where I feel that misrepresentation, fraud and hoax are involved, and I don't feel that the Oliver Stone film does us any good when it says that we had to have been sodomized in order to understand this conspiracy. That movie has coopted this case and everyone's energy so that all of the new evidence was completely buried both by Stone and the media. The media has not reported my research, for example.

Finally, there is more distortion when Humes, in continuing to fudge certain evidence, continually repeats that there was an entry hole "at the base of the neck." No-one saw it there. It is not in the photographs. There are three things in the photographs on the back that might be a bullet hole, and Dr. Finck and all others at the autopsy have stated that the hole--wherever it was--did not penetrate the wall of the chest or the body in any way.

It simply could not have been the magic bullet that then transited the neck (there is no pathway in the X-rays) and exited the throat.

Humes told *JAMA* that "dissecting the neck was totally unnecessary and would have been criminal." These people were removing the President's brain, cutting open his chest and cutting up his organs and otherwise grossly violating the sanctity of his body, and Humes has the audacity to cover up for the fact that he did not do his job by making this statement. He then made up and lied about the basic evidence used to cover up the murder because he had not done this. Dr. Robert Livingston wrote me that he had in fact told Humes before the autopsy began over the phone that the Dallas Doctors had publicly stated that the President had been shot in the throat from in front. That is something to cover up for sure, because it proved a conspiracy.

The military autopsy protocol requires that the organs of the neck be examined.

I defy anyone to show me photographs showing the President's shirt and coat bunched up to explained why the bullet holes are so far down on them. And one more misconception is that Robert Kennedy buried the President's brain with the body. There is a lot more than the brain missing from the National Archives, and an investigation by the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that the brain was not buried with the body. How could it have been, since its examination at Bethesda did not occur for two more weeks? Or are we being lied to about this, since the brain they examined was of normal weight, as though it had lost none of its mass in the shooting?

As for the alleged linking of the bullet fragments to the alleged murder weapon, the alleged neutron activation analysis has always been a joke, because Dr. Guinn stated that the weight of the fragments he tested bore no relation to those recorded by the Warren Commission. In addition, the findings were in fact not conclusive, since there were variations in the molecular structure among the frag-

ments and bullet. Any variation at all in the molecular structure indicates that different batches of metal are involved. So "essentially similar" is not good enough.

Such pseudo scientific expertise is also preposterous since many bullets can be made from one lot of lead and fired from several identical guns, though the barrels might show different land and groove marks. Many Mannlicher-Carcanos had the same serial number as that of the gun attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald. Mere circumstantial evidence that a gun can be traced to a particular individual doesn't mean that the subject fired that gun at the victim. The fine bullet found at Parkland on the stretcher of a little boy might certainly be linked to the gun alleged to belong to Oswald, but it certainly could not have left any of the fragments found in John Connally. No fragments as such could be linked to the gun itself or to the bullet, even if of the same molecular structure, which they were not in fact. If there is any variation in the molecular structure, as there was between the fragments found and that of the bullet found at the hospital, it could not have come from the same lot of lead. Of course, two different bullets can be made from two different lots of lead having different amounts of antimony and so on in them.

It is also clear from the description of the Dallas witnesses that along with the other stage props at the National Archives, the bullet fragments cannot be the same ones removed from Connally's body. They held in their hands in Dallas fairly large chunks of metal that could not have come from the "magic bullet", as Dr. Humes tried to tell Arlen Specter, who covered up what the Dallas doctors had to say.

As for the credibility of the National Archives, years ago they published a long list of the missing documents stolen from there, and we all know that the brain and numerous other physical specimens and photographs are missing.

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What we have here is a compartmentalized case. The evidence and testimony from Dallas was kept in the far compartment, and separate from that supposed evidence fabricated at Bethesda and in Washington.

What we have from *JAMA* is the stating of fact and evidence that are actually suppositions or tortured distortions of the evidence. There was no "exhaustive investigation" by *JAMA*. I personally have conducted a relatively exhaustive investigation and know what that is all about. These guys are little boys in short pants. *JAMA* and Dennis Breo actually talked to only a tiny percentage of the medical witnesses, and they are selectively reporting only thimblefuls of imagined information, compared to what their witnesses really have to say. There have been lots of writers like Breo in this case that think they have made a big breakthrough or settled something just because they were lucky enough to have had to find witnesses be nice to them or pose for photographs. Certainly the article is intellectually dishonest when it deliberately ignores what the author should know is what these same witnesses really know and would say, and uses them against each other in a form of character assassination. Character assassination is no way to deal with the evidence here, and is just yellow journalism.

I always know what I am dealing with when someone claiming to talk to a witness produces the witnesses' business card, which they might have picked up in an outer office, and says or implies that is proof that they talked to the person, or when photographs are produced showing the claimants with the alleged victims of their passing acquaintance.

The plain facts are that there are two countries in the United States. The other one is populated by those in the Establishment that feed propaganda and lies to the rest of us and put us through an enormous smoke and mirror game, shell games, and the charade of democracy. What *JAMA* did was unconscionable, but then America has always been afflicted with medi-

cine men, fraudulent preachers and other assorted skills. Prestigious organizations, even one like *JAMA* headed up by a longtime military doctor (Lundberg) protecting military doctors who botched the autopsy of a president need only to state conclusory arguments based on shreds of fact taken out of context, and their intellectually dishonest game gets widely reported, forcing those with the truth to struggle mightily against the tide, treated like frauds and dirt.

Some aspects of *JAMA*'s article are so low as to appall civilized people. The second of the two *JAMA* articles starts off at the beginning with the bald implication that anything the Dallas doctors have to say about the wounds is not only to be discounted but will not be heard in the article because "There were no examinations, measurements, or photographs performed in Parkland's Trauma Room 1 that in any way, shape or form allowed any of the physicians attending the president to make any meaningful evaluation of the entry and exit gunshot wounds and the forensic circumstances of death. That assignment was left to the autopsy pathologists at the Naval Medical Center, and their comments in the preceding story stand as the definitive version that Kennedy was struck by only two bullets fired from behind and above from a high-velocity rifle." (The Mannlicher-Carcano was only medium powered, so are they trying to tell us something more here?)

The *JAMA* article, of course, was published in such a way that almost nobody will ever be able to find it or read it, and so we have presented to us the predigested pronouncements about the alleged contents from its author and editor presented to the media. That is right out of Berlin in the 1930's. We read about the technique in *Mein Kampf*.

Lundberg—at the news conference (a most unusual procedure)—absolutely refused to discuss Connally or the bullet that was supposed to have gone through him and Kennedy as well. We can see why, when two weeks later the doctor that operated on Connally demonstrated why the single bullet theory was preposterous.

Certainly Breo and his publicist, Dr. George Lundberg, never dared take a close look at the evidence. It is clear that they were running scared and opted for sensationalism as a way of setting back serious and massive research which threatens to tear the lid off the entire cover-up of the same medical evidence they are trying to bury. Somebody in this country is evidently quite frightened at what is written in the books of Dr. Crenshaw and myself, so they directed an oblique attack, never discussing the main evidence of the autopsy and what was seen at Dallas.

Let us point out that one of the autopsy doctors, Dr. Pierre Finck, whom *JAMA* alleges would not be interviewed by them, testified in a court of law under oath that the bullet that struck Kennedy in the back never penetrated his body, let alone his neck. In addition, I have this independently from all of the men who saw the probing.

I question to what extent Breo ever talked to any of these doctors, since only days after his article appeared, three of the four he claims to have spoken to completely controverted the statement he attributes to one of them that "Crenshaw's conclusions are dead wrong." What conclusions? That is what we aren't being told by *JAMA*, since Dr. Marion Jenkins more that confirmed almost every single statement Crenshaw has made about the wounds, and a lot more. I will say that those who wrote Crenshaw's book with him distorted something he had to say about the appearance of the throat wound, since I have the exact quote in my own book, and it is in total conformity with what the other Dallas Doctors have said about the throat wound being of the same size in the photographs as what they saw. He just thought it had been tampered with, as we all suspect, but not enlarged. There is evidence of retouching along the edge of the wound to make it appear as an exit wound, and originally all we had was the imperfect Ida Dox drawing of it made by the HSCA which exaggerated not only that wound, but the alleged entry in the back of the head at the cowlick, which Humes "defied" the other doctors to show

him in the other photographs. Meaning it was never there in the first place.

And so for the other doctor mentioned in the *JAMA* article, who performed the tracheotomy right through the bullet hole in the neck, Dr. Malcolm Perry, I am sure he will repeat what the other doctors said at the forum in Dallas—that he saw an entry wound. He has told me often enough that what he said in 1963 stands. And there was a fifth Dallas Doctor written about in the *JAMA* article, Dr. Robert McClelland. He has spoken out so strongly against the lies and cover-up—ridiculing the X-rays and some of the other aspects of the evidence—that *JAMA* did not dare attack this religious and honest man.

It is a shame that *JAMA* tried to divide the "experts" in Dallas—those who performed what they call the "primary care" from all those other medical witnesses who were standing there, including the President's wife and widow, and the very many other doctors and nurses who at one time or another came in and viewed closely the President's body, including the nurses who washed and wrapped the body. It is there word that is the final word. Additionally, the Dallas doctors had a vast experience with gunshot wounds, something the autopsy doctors had almost no experience with.

Three of the Dallas doctors repeated on June 4th, 1992, that they saw an entry wound on the President's throat. Those three, who said that they would let stand in all respects the observations they made in 1963, are not all that stated at one time or another that there was an entry wound there. Add to that: Jones, Perry and Crenshaw. None of them has ever changed their mind. This fact alone is one of the biggest things being covered up beneath vast piles of manure in this case. Scurrilous articles don't help bring out the truth.

The issue is that photographs and X-rays were faked—unknown to Humes and Boswell, who both have questioned them in the past and continue to do so in an oblique fashion—in order to trick Earl Warren. That is the issue that *JAMA*, Oliver Stone, and everyone else is ignoring at this time. That is the core of my

research and what nobody in an official capacity can face, and that is why *JAMA* cooked their article and inflicted it upon the rest of us just as two books, mine and that of Dr. Crenshaw, are on the best seller lists and threaten to blow the whole phoney case out of the water.

1. *Conspiracy of Silence*, Signet, 1992, New York.
2. *High Treason 2*, Carroll & Graf, NY, 1992, pp. 110-115.
3. *New York Times*, May 26, 1992.
4. "JFK's death—the plain truth from the MDs who did the autopsy" *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992. Not "performed", but who "did" it. The perpetrators.
5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992.
6. "JFK's death, part II, Dallas MDs recall their memories", *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992, p. 2804
7. *ibid* p. 2894
8. Dallas Council on Foreign Affairs "Autopsy Forum", June 4, 1992
9. *ibid* p. 2804
10. *ibid* p. 2804
11. *ibid*, p. 2805
12. *The Third Decade*, July, 1992, p. 1.
13. *People*, June 8, 1992.

HIGH TREASON 2

THE GREAT COVER-UP:
THE ASSASSINATION
OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Harrison Edward Livingstone

Charles A. Crenshaw, MD.

STATEMENT FROM
DALLAS PRESS
CONFERENCE AT JFK-AIC
30 APRIL 1992

Harrison Livingstone has done extensive scholarly research on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In his book, *High Treason 2*, chapter four is entitled, "Parkland Memorial Hospital." This portion of the book, which includes his extensive interviews with many of us who were there in Trauma Room 1, reflects the realities of what we saw and felt as we tried to save our mortally wounded President.

There were two wounds to the President that we observed at Parkland. The first was a small and neat entrance wound to the throat, across which Dr. Malcolm Perry made an incision to put in a trach tube. The second wound was much more obvious. This wound, to the right rear side of his head, obliterated part of the parietal, part of the temporal, and all of the occipital area. This resulted in a gaping hole, the size of a baseball, in the back of the head, and the cerebellum was hanging on a thread of tissue outside the wound. The front of his head and the facial features were unmarred. The so-called "official" autopsy photos I have seen do not reflect the wounds we saw at Parkland.

I believe then, as I do now, that President Kennedy was shot from the front—not once, but twice. I commend Mr. Livingstone for his continued research and his search for the truth. I express my personal appreciation to those who came forth today, some at great sacrifice, to help bring the truth to the American People.

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